# The New-York Times.

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## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### Advices to Jan. 6 by Ocean Telegraph.

**The Duke of Augustenburg Yields Up His Claims to Holstein.**

**Agreement Between France and Turkey on the Eastern Question.**

**England Not Invited to a Conference.**

**Progress of Negotiations Between Italy and the Papal Court.**

### PRUSSIA.

**The Holstein Question—The Duke of Augustenburg Yields his Claims.**

BERLIN, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The Duke of Augustenburg has given in his allegiance to the King of Prussia, and relieved the people of Holstein from their oaths of allegiance to himself.

### FRANCE.

**An Agreement with Turkey on the Eastern Question.**

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The *Patrie* denies the truth of the widely circulated report that France had asked England for a conference on the Eastern question, and asserts that France has arrived at an agreement with Turkey, such as the preservation of the peace of Europe imperatively demands.

### ITALY.

**Favorable Progress of Negotiations with Rome.**

FLORENCE, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Advices from Rome state that Signor TONELLO has so far progressed in his negotiations with the Papal Government that he has already been enabled to make a verbal agreement on certain religious points.

### ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

**Trades Unions and their Perils—Planning Reform Demonstrations—The French Army Scheme—Financial Mismanagement—The Ritualistic Conflict—London in a Fog.**

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

The peril of England from the trades unions is too real and too present not to call out earnest reprobation, even in pretty radical quarters; and the fact that Mr. BRIGHT urges the workingmen to use their trade organizations for political purposes has increased the alarm. The *Daily News* owns that no words can depict too strongly the mischiefs of strikes. They are a form of civil war, and destroy subsistence like the march of a hostile army. They cause stagnation, disorganization and mutual distrust. Trades unions, says the *Saturday Review*, have made Sheffield a curse to civilization and a melancholy omen for the future of British trade. Already men's hearts are failing them for fear; and yet, to this specimen of humanity, the trades unionist, people wish to give the power to dictate the government of the whole country. The principles of these unions are forcibly set forth by one of the officers of the Sheffield Council. He says:

"I maintain that all those who get their living by trade are bound to obey the laws of the union of the trade. After entering a trade it is not a voluntary act of theirs to become members of that trades union. The rebel States wanted to secede—to be expelled from the Union—but the United States thrashed them into obedience. So with trades unions. It is their duty to thrash all into submission who get their living by the trade, and who will not obey the laws of the union without thrashing."

And the way they do it is a caution to trade secessionists. A Mr. ROBINSON, of Sheffield, has offended the unionists, and been compelled literally to make his house his castle. His windows are protected by iron netting to keep out bomb-shells and hand-grenades. Iron gratings for the same purpose are put over his chimneys. His horse has been stabbed, his cow ripped open, his haystack prepared for firing, his nephew, walking with his wife and child, shot at. The offence was introducing a machine for grinding clay for brick-making.

When strikes have exhausted the accumulations of these societies, when capital and business are driven abroad, and a million or so of mechanics and artisans become paupers, Parliament will be compelled to come to the rescue. I see more danger to England in this social and industrial question, than in all the suffrage movements.

The English reformers are planning their demonstrations for the opening of Parliament. They are told that the Tory Cabinet, after some discussions, has decided not to introduce a Suffrage Bill next session. Well, on the Monday after the meeting Mr. BEALES hopes to bring together a demonstration so numerous and imposing as to frighten them into either action or resignation. A meeting to overawe Parliament by physical force is illegal and unconstitutional, but when an appeal is made to brute force it is no longer law, but revolution; and as to the Constitution, that is the very thing they mean to alter. Another plan is for every reformer to refuse to pay taxes as long as he is unrepresented in Parliament, taking the ground of the immortal American patriots of 1776, "No taxation without representation." Committees are to be appointed in all the towns in England to agitate for this mode of warfare. If they would refuse to drink beer and spirits, or to use tobacco, until they had the suffrage, as the Americans refused to drink tea, they would soon bring the Chancellor of the Exchequer to his bearings.

The plan for the reorganization of the French army has of late occupied ten times the space in English journals that they have given to their own. Day after day we are told of the violent and general opposition in France to the project for the increase of the army. The opposition to the Government in Paris is always violent—what there is of it. If *La France* wants *la gloire*, she will pay the price. England has given up such vanities, and will pay no price for them whatever. A conscription, or any thing like a conscription, in England, everybody argues, is impossible. England cannot reorganize her army on the Prussian system, or the French, Swiss, Belgian, or any other system. Her only course is to catch some fool tipsy, or desperate, or both, and induce him to shut his hand upon the Queen's shilling. He wakes up sober and sold, and must serve his country until he dies of yellow fever, or deserts his colors. That is the English system, and the English would be glad to see France reduced to the same; but if the French feel, as we have been told they do, about the successes of Prussia and a few other matters, they will furnish all that is needful in the way of food for powder. France may want peace; she may refuse to fight any longer; the great Exposition of 1867 may usher in for her a pacific and industrial millenium, but every thing in Europe looks like an immense war, such as this world has never seen. In May the French army will have 400,000 breech-loaders. Russia is said to be not only converting her old arms but importing great quantities from America. Prussia is very busy with the political and military organization of Northern Germany. To that end King JOHN of Saxony has just been welcomed to Berlin by the King of Prussia in a most cordial manner. Everything is done to cement the German unity and place forces and finances, the purse and sword, in the hands of victorious Prussia.

The bank has reduced its rate of discount to 3½, and well it may. There is more money than confidence. Stocks are a little better than for some time past, but people recover slowly from the distrust caused by so many enormous swindles. Great companies with noble Lords for directors, millionaires for contractors, the cream of the London lawyers for solicitors, distinguished philanthropists, pietists and M. P.'s have gone to smash, and enormous fortunes have been made by somebody out of the body of credulous dupes. "The all-pervading rottenness of the railway system is gradually being disclosed." Of the affairs of the North British Company, it is said:

"The system which the accountants trace in the Company's books is not merely one of general deception of the shareholders, and misrepresentation of the Company's affairs; it is not merely deliberate falsification of the accounts from year to year, so as to show to the shareholders and divide among them a revenue which was not in existence, and was known not to have been earned; but it is a careful and most ingenious fabrication of imaginary accounts, begun and carried on from time to time for the purpose of supporting the falsified half-yearly statements of revenue and the general misrepresentation of affairs."

Suppose you go into bankruptcy, do your creditors get paid out of your assets? Here is a small specimen of a bankrupt's account. His property realized $1,800. The charges were solicitors' bills, $470; auctioneer, $200; registrar's fee, $60; messengers, $85. Add a few smaller items and you will see the value of the oyster shells.

Go to law in London for a sum over £50 and you take your place at the tail of a docket of two or three hundred cases, and may get it to trial after some years, and with costs which will eat up all possible gains. Salaries, fees, perquisites, all these things are enormous. Charitable institutions seem as bad as any in their corruptions and perversions. A ship's bottom is not thicker covered with barnacles than a charitable endowment in England with these relations of the horse-leech. A benevolent old cove of some past century left a property to feed twelve poor men or women, or educate as many orphans, and you will find fifty families living in luxury on all sorts of appointments connected with the benefaction. A porter of an institution dies with twenty thousand pounds. A Bishop who administers a charity fund ex-officio, distributes it among all his relations. In one of the most noted of London charities there is a staff of 48 officials to superintend and serve 80 men and 44 boys. Greenwich hospital contains at present 400 men and 800 boys, and the staff is so large and expensive as to cost $600,000 a year. The real trouble in this country is the great proportion of drones to working bees, and the enormous amount of honey it takes to feed them.

The Bishop of Carlisle has written to his flock a pastoral letter on the Romeward tendencies of the Ritualistic Innovation, and he comes at last to a sensible conclusion. It is that the ceremonial is of little consequence, and that dogma underlies the whole. He says:

"Dogmas, as these Ritualists themselves openly avow, apart from which, candles on the miscalled altar lighted at noonday, stoles and chasubles, and copes of costly fabric and gorgeous hue, fragrant incense and melting music, would not be worth contending for. And what is that dogma? One which they may, indeed, themselves believe to be distinguishable from Transubstantiation, but which no scripturally instructed Christian mind can discover to differ from it in reality."

And what does his Lordship propose to do about it? Does he forbid anything, or take any action becoming a Bishop? Of course not. The Church of England is fallible by its own admission, and its Bishops are without the least authority to control their clergy. Hence his Lordship urges the laity to meet the introduction of the evil among them, by "firm, and fearless, and, withal, affectionate and respectful remonstrance with the pastor."

Prof. ROGERS writes to the *Star* that "the beneficed clergy are wholly beyond the control of the Bishops. The law courts have decided that in ecclesiastical matters the law permits whatever it does not forbid. All the Bishops can do is to vainly protest and appeal to the laity." In England a clergyman cannot be elected to Parliament, or hold a municipal office, or engage in any secular business. "Once a priest always a priest," so naturally the priest wishes to magnify his office.

Of late the discussion of confession as practiced in the High Church has been attacked by many writers, and ably defended by Dr. PUSEY. The *Standard* states what it conceives to be the English idea on the subject. It says:

"The habitual practice of confession is absolutely incompatible with our free English nature. The power of pardoning individual sins cannot be vested in the clergy without the greatest danger to public morality. The worst kind of slavery which the world has seen would be a rational and tolerable freedom compared to the vile and abject servitude to which a great intellectual people would be subject were they to place their souls in the exclusive keeping of a State clergy. And of all orders of priesthood the priesthood of the English Church, we must say, is precisely the worst fitted to undertake such a charge, being practically a profession as well as an order, closely connected by social ties with the classes around them, having no exclusive training, and not chosen for particular sanctity—above all, marrying and seeking marriage—it is monstrous that the clergy of the Church of England should be permitted to exercise the power which Dr. PUSEY would give them. * * * The priest who indulges in any such delusion as that confession will be tolerated among the English people imagines the vainest possible thing."

This may be so; but one is tempted to ask whether Englishmen, for the eight centuries during which confession was practiced in England, were less manly than those of to-day? Whether the High Church Anglicans and Roman Catholics of to-day are not as good as their neighbors; and whether those non-confessing Englishmen are really so superior to the millions of French, German, Austrian, Italian, Irish and American Catholics, who see no harm, but much good in the practice?

Mr. CHARLES BUXTON has also made a speech on Ritualism. He is for having Dissenters pay Church rates, so as to keep some power of control over Church property. He strongly objects to giving up such a claim, because

"The Liberals would be playing into the hands of the priestly anti-Protestant party, by rendering the parochial clergy independent of lay control. Unhappily, a large and powerful body among the clergy—although, thank Heaven, still a minority—were distinctly setting themselves to upset in the Established Church the principles of the Reformation. They avowed—and in doing so they were countenanced by some of the Bishops—that they looked upon the clergy as a sacred caste, altogether distinct from and above the laity, and endowed by Heaven with the power of working miracles at the communion table. But what he confessed most affronted him was the extravagant pretensions of some who said plainly that Heaven had given them the power of remitting, or refusing to remit, the sins of their lay brethren."

Mr. BUXTON, you see, goes straight to the heart of the matter. The High Church clergy claim the power of working some change in the elements they consecrate, and of granting or withholding absolution, and they have the plain letter of their ritual in their favor; nor do I see what can be done to invalidate their pretensions. How a Bishop can ordain a priest, formally conferring upon him powers of consecration and absolution, and then deny that he possesses such powers, passes my comprehension. Lord EBURY is quite right about it. The only way is for Parliament to amend once more the Book of Common Prayer, remove from it all Puseyite and Romish doctrine, declare all existing ordinations abolished, and have the Bishops all reconsecrated and the clergy reordained, according to such reformed and Protestant formulary as Lord EBURY, Earl SHAFTESBURY and a few more evangelical noblemen might concoct for them. This is really the only way I can see out of the difficulty.

The Queen spends the Christmas holidays at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, where the climate is softer than anywhere in England, except, perhaps, two or three sheltered spots in Cornwall, which import their heat by water direct from the West Indies. Windsor Castle is open to the public in the absence of Her Majesty. Buckingham Palace is of little use to anybody. The anniversary of the death of Prince ALBERT was celebrated by a visit of the royal family to the unfinished mausoleum, where his remains are soon to be permanently placed. There is a central hall paved with colored marble, the walls decorated with rich marbles, sculptures and paintings. Several artists have been employed now for years in decorating this royal burial place, which is yet far from being completed. The Dean of Windsor attended the other day, and read prayers and portions of Scripture.

It is pleasant to see that after all the speeches of Mr. BRIGHT and his associates, BEALS, DICKSON, Odgers, Podgers, Dodgers and the other irrepressible shoemakers, tailors, glass and other blowers, old-fashioned loyalty has not quite died out in England. The Prince of Wales was invited lately to plant two specimens of what you call the *Washingtonia*, and the English the *Wellingtonia Gigantia*, in a park where they are expected to grow a thousand feet high. No sooner were the trees imbedded in their native earth and the Prince and Princess departed, than the crowd fell upon the two royal saplings—the trees, I mean—with their pocket-knives, cut commemorative sprigs, until a body of police arrived and, after desperate efforts, saved them from further mutilation. It has been necessary to guard them night and day from the assaults of loyal relic-hunters, until iron palings can be prepared strong and high enough to protect them. If I could induce the affable and gentlemanly Prince to ride, or even stand a few minutes, on a load of lumber, I have no doubt that I could realize an immense fortune by selling it off in toothpicks and tobacco stoppers.

On Wednesday a singular accident on the underground railway alarmed the many thousands who use it daily in preference to the omnibusses. An iron girder laid over the road fell as a train was passing under it and crushed the last compartment like a paper bandbox, killing three persons and probably the guard of the train, who lies with both legs broken at the hospital. A gentleman who had taken his seat with the others felt such a presentiment of evil that he got up, apologized to the lady as he passed out, and saved his life by taking another compartment.

On Thursday the fog in London was so dense and dark all day that gaslight was indispensable, the steamers could not run, and most of the omnibusses were stopped for hours. It was much the same at Liverpool, while in the country the day was bright and clear. A London fog is like the dark day in New-England in the last generation, only we have dozens of them here every Winter.

Capt. BEDFORD PYM, R. N., a first-rate, clever fellow, whatever the stockholders of the Isthmus Company may think, goes over to New-York in this steamer, and may read what I write of him if he likes in Wall-street. He has sent off the first division of engineers for his Nicaragua Railroad, of which he has the entire concession in his breast or breeches pocket. If you like to go shares with him and his London Company to the extent of a few millions in this short route to Japan and India, here is your glorious opportunity. I have entire confidence in Capt. PYM. I indorse him in every way. He goes for the union—of the Atlantic to the Pacific, by the nearest and most available route. He has no prejudices against American gold, or the transport of American merchandise. His railway will be open to all the world, provided they have money to pay their fares. He will shorten and cheapen the route to California and Oregon, and spread civilization and Bass ale across Central America. Such a man I call a benefactor, and tender him the compliments of the season.

MONADNOCK.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

**Sale of Lands for Taxes—The Negroes and their Treatment—Constructive Robberies by Searchers after Lost Property.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BEAUFORT, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1866.

In accordance with the law of Congress, the Direct Tax Commissioners for this State recently sold at public auction, or offered for sale, the remaining parcels of real estate in the hands of the Government, consisting of town lots in this town and school-farms on these islands. By the same authority the sections of land which had been set aside for the negroes for purchase have been selling to them in ten and twenty acre lots at $1 50 per acre at private sale, exclusively to the soldiers at first, but now open to all, with lots yet unsold. The lots in Beaufort, many with valuable mansions upon them, were bid in on the most practical of "restoration" principles, the old owners, in very many cases, being allowed to take the property at such prices as they are able to pay, often without any rival bidding, and at prices which were often nominal as compared with the value of the property secured. It remains to be seen whether the kind consideration will have an ameliorating effect upon the Southern population of the place, or whether the influence will be perverse in promoting arrogance and embittered feeling. Personal experience in business relations shows an unobtrusive gentlemanly bearing, with no allusion scarcely to the past conflict or present feelings, and I do not think the people much care how a settlement is brought about, so that there is a settlement, which shall leave free and unobstructed the business and industrial relations of life. Those who have lived on politics and "firing the Southern heart" through newspaper editorials, of course feel differently. All others are busy trying to earn their bread and butter.

The school farms went heavy at the sale. By law they must be sold at the minimum of $10 per acre. Very few of them, in their present stripped condition, are worth that. They contain only 160 acres, and everything must be built upon them before one can expect a full crop; and as a money investment, one would be slow to realize profit. However, there was "no bid" for several of the school farms. The money realized from the sale of these farms forms a fund, in the hands of the Bureau, I think, for the support of schools here.

TREATMENT OF FREEDMEN.

In regard to the 10-acre lots, exclusively to be sold to the freedmen, as I have said before, so all the more firmly do I say now, that the disposal of them on such easy terms will prove a great mistake, simply because as yet they are unprepared to go upon and till land for themselves. If, by working hard, they have been able to lay aside funds sufficient to purchase land at a moderate price, you now have evidence that they will succeed. Or, if there is sufficient enterprise to take the household and household stuff and travel off to the wild lands of the Government, and take up homestead tracts, again there would be evidence of success. But for an ignorant, inexperienced, undeveloped man to get his land by one month's work as a day laborer, and go on to it without house, horse, money or judgment, and no experience in the care of lands, to take lands, too, which are exceedingly light in soil, and well-worn, needing the best judgment to recuperate them—is folly, and experience with those who have purchased lands for two or three years shows it to be so. Such a system is a success if one in ten thrives, and not that proportion do thrive. I feel perfectly safe in saying they do not average one-third of a crop in cotton or corn, and in the disposal of their crops, they are the merest children, totally at the mercy of speculators. In this matter, you cannot protect them by Governmental interference, for the moment you do that, you destroy all possibility of self-reliance. They can learn to walk only by the experience of bruised shins and noses. Why just look at this land business as seen through SHERMAN's famous order, giving them, or leasing to them, or whatever you may call it, forty acres of land to a family, on the sea islands and coast. They trusted to that order, and settled on their tracts. After getting settled down on what they were led to call their own, what then? Why the war ends, and these same lands must be restored to the former owners. Now, the darks must move or "contract" with the Secesh. If they leave, a warrant is to be given them by Government, which is to be good with the Tax Commissioners for a tract of land elsewhere. I have been informed, on good authority, that the land reserved, is partly at least on the Hilton Head Island, for the sale of these lands was postponed by military authority. Now comes a beautiful time for these warrant-holders, for these lands are occupied by the "old livers" and their friends, and they are not going to yield the ground without a quarrel, so that either the SHERMAN's order men or these "old livers" must be left out in the cold. The blame for this does not lie with the Tax Commissioners, but with the bungling of the Military Governor. But sometimes it is well for a bad operation to be gone through with, for then the experiment is proof of its own feasibility, which proof, however much misfortune it may bring, is oftentimes the only thing that will bring satisfaction to men's minds. This good result, at least, may come from the sale of land to the black man at a nominal price. It certainly will test their capacity to become independent farmers thoroughly.

BEHAVIOR OF RECKLESS WHITES—ROBBERY.

In mentioning the sale of lots in town I spoke of the thoughtful consideration shown to former owners in not raising upon their bids to secure their former homes. It is due now to mention an affair on the part of the "reconstructed," which sadly mars the mutual kindliness mentioned above. So far as I know it is exceptional, I sincerely trust it is. Let us start with the statement that personal property as liable to be restored on proper claim, unless covered by a receipt given by a special agent of the Treasury. Certain parties, formerly living on the island, get out an order from the authorities allowing them to identify and recover personal property on the plantation they formerly owned. They come, with a Government team, at the point of the bayonet, for regular soldiers of the United States were detailed to the service of these returned "reconstructed." Thus armed by the very Government they do not even now hesitate to spit upon, they—for they were women—rush into the room occupied by the lady teacher on the place without ceremony or bidding, surprise her cooking preserves, express disgust at the heated air of her only room, and without noticing the lady in any way, point to this thing, that thing and the other as "my property," and on such identification are allowed to strip her room of its little furniture, such as was left by the special agency of the Treasury for her special use as a teacher. On precisely the same style of identification, they ransacked the negro cabins and took articles, little and big, from old chairs with cow-skin bottoms, put in by the darks, to whatever they could lay their hands on, some property being reclaimed before it got to Beaufort, and brought back. The brave, magnanimous people! For them to get the lady's only work-table and bureau, they appealed to the Superintendent here, and then to Gen. SCOTT, the Assistant-Commissioner, and finding these fail them, they commence a civil suit and undertake to put the lady under arrest! when finally it dawns upon their enlightened understanding that the officer in charge of such Treasury property lived in Beaufort, and an order from him will secure it and the little round table and the bureau they have taken. Now, how much *reconciliation* is there about such proceedings, and how many such little affairs as this would it take to make these people good citizens of a reconstructed Union? Everything could have been pleasantly accomplished had any decency been shown in the matter. The lady recognizes that the law in such matters would have been conducive under proper identification and orders. But in these times, to have *returned rebels* come at you with United States bayonets, and without any law or authority undertake to strip your house, is slightly aggravating; and then to put on airs and damn that same Government whose aid they beseech and its upholders. Now, much property has been restored here. But I know of no case where such unspeakable meanness and effrontery have been resorted to; and it is such conduct which makes all Northern men who have lost their best friends by battle and by starvation in secesh prisons cease all efforts at "restoration," and desire any course which shall put such people where they belong. For some persons are so devoid of sense and shame that nothing will knock it into them but personal humiliation. I will only add that the authorities here intrusted with such matters do not insist as they should on a proper identification. It is rather a difficult matter for a person after four years' absence to *legally* identify personal property which has been in use all the intervening time, and persons should be put strictly to the proof in the matter, and the evidence pro and con carefully weighed. One of these same people whose houses were ransacked, had his cow taken from him by the old owners in a manner entirely unauthorised. For, in the first place, to my own official knowledge, the claim to that cow had already been passed upon by an officer of the Government and decided in favor of the negro. In the second place, the claim now, upon being carried, as I have been credibly informed, before the Assistant Commissioner, was decided against the negro, upon the simple affidavit of a person directly interested in securing it, without hearing the party in possession, and giving no chance for rebutting testimony. Who knows how many witnesses that black man may bring to the alleged transaction? I wonder the matter has not been appealed to Gen. HOWARD, for it certainly should be overhauled. I have endeavored to say what I have with careful regard to the truth and to the public good. I was an eye-witness to much of it, and there is no doubt as to the substantial truth of the rest. I have not wished to aggravate feelings, but it seemed to me that such conduct should be known, and that the matter of the proper identification of personal property should be brought to the attention of the Bureau intrusted with the matter.

H.

**New-Year's Day and Emancipation—Making Contracts for 1867—Hegira of Freedmen to Florida—The New City Street Railway—The Sunday Question—Treatment of Negro Passengers—The Rush for Employment.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 29, 1866.

The freedmen are preparing to celebrate the Anniversary of Emancipation with great *éclat* on New-Year's Day. All their societies, of which they have fully a score, comprising religious, political, benevolent, military, protective and social organizations, will participate in the procession, and the ceremonies are to include an oration from one of their own number. That part of the negro population of Charleston, who were free during and before the war, look coldly upon this demonstration of their more recently emancipated brethren, for whom they take no pains to conceal their contempt. They profess to see a wide distinction between a "nigger" who was born free and those who, to use their own phrase, were "sot free." The latter, however, are undismayed by the refusal of the more pretentious darkies to take part in the celebration of an event by which their condition was not affected; and trusting to their vast numerical preponderance, are making vigorous preparations for an imposing turn-out.

NEW YEAR CONTRACTS—A HEGIRA TO FLORIDA.

The division of the crops being now generally concluded, the management of the terms for new contracts for the ensuing year is engaging the attention of both planters and freedmen. In most cases the planters who have treated their laborers fairly, and carried out in good faith the agreement under which they worked, have found little difficulty in securing hands; but in some sections the freedmen have combined, and fixed upon a standard of prices for labor, which the experience of the past year has demonstrated, that the planter cannot afford to pay. The state of affairs has resulted in a wholesale emigration of the negroes from some neighborhoods to Florida, where they are promised lands, by the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, besides some help from the Government in settling them. This idea of possessing a few acres of land is a very seductive one to the negro mind. From infancy he has been accustomed to associate the idea of the ownership of land with a life of ease and comfort, and he has no adequate appreciation of the toilsome task of reclaiming and subjecting to successful cultivation the wild lands of Florida. Yet crowds are daily passing through this city for the Peninsular State, with their scanty effects and with anticipations as bright, and I fear as delusive, as those which led on the adventurous Spaniards of old, in their search for the Fountain of Eternal Youth.

THE NEW CHARLESTON CITY RAILWAY.

If one of the citizens of Charleston in the olden time could behold the city now, rising slowly yet surely from the ruins of the great fire of 1861, he would scarcely recognize the place. But the most marked improvement that has been wrought of late is the completion and opening to travel of the street railway. The circumstance that the city is built upon a tongue of land between two rivers, the harbor being formed by their confluence, (therein closely resembling your own city,) renders it peculiarly well adapted for the successful operation of one or more lines of street railway. The present line, starting from the old Custom-house as its down-town terminus, runs along Broad, Meeting, Calhoun and King streets, to the city boundary, while a branch line traverses Wentworth and Rutledge streets to the neighborhood of the old race-course. Some doubts were entertained whether a place so essentially fogyish as Charleston is supposed to be, would give the modern institution of street railways a paying support. Two weeks, however, have sufficed to dispel this idea. Ever since the street cars commenced running they have been crowded, and no one seems to enjoy their convenience more than those who, before the war, were accustomed to ride in their own private carriages, and whom the reverses of the last five years had reduced to comparative poverty. The Sunday car question, which has given so much trouble in Philadelphia, has been quietly settled here, a number of the city clergymen, acting in behalf of their respective congregations, having preferred a request that they should run on that day.

A TROUBLESOME QUESTION

arose, as to the treatment of freedmen who might present themselves as passengers. In the Northern cities this is a matter of little consequence; but in Charleston, where the negroes form fully one-half of the population, due regard on the part of the Company, for their own interest no less than for the principles of the Civil Rights Bill, required that the claims of the blacks to the facilities of the railway should not be inconsiderately rejected. It was proposed that separate cars should be provided for their use, as in New-Orleans; others suggested that the cars should be divided by a partition, and the portion nearest the driver assigned to the use of the freedmen; but every scheme that could be devised that did not contemplate the promiscuous use of the cars by whites and negroes alike, was scouted by the negro paper here; and the result is that negroes are now debarred the use of the cars altogether, unless they choose to ride upon the platform. Whether this arrangement is permanent or not I have not learned. The opening of the street railway has illustrated the

EAGERNESS OF THE YOUNG MEN FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Many of the sons of families formerly wealthy and still proud fill the place of conductors on the cars, and seem rejoiced to obtain a paying occupation. The City Police force, too, is filled up with young men of respectable connections, who before the war would have deemed themselves too good for many a less humble vocation.

THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

Since my last letter an impression seems to have gained ground here that Congress will incline to more moderate counsels when it reassembles after the holidays, and the feeling is consequently less depressed. The *Mercury*, a day or two ago, published a savage editorial comment upon Mr. WEATHERBY's mission in relation to the Constitutional Amendment, intimating that South Carolina had disgraced herself by being the first to rescind her ordinance of secession and ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery; that, while submission to the results of the war was inevitable, it was not becoming in the State, which had set the example of secession, to be the foremost in obsequious compliance to the will of the victors. All this shows uneasiness on the part of the *Mercury*, lest the General Assembly should recede from its action, rejecting the Constitutional Amendment. It seems to me, however, that the *Mercury* has little ground for apprehension in this respect; for I have yet to see the first symptom of a change of view, in regard to the Amendment, on the part of any man of influence or standing in this State.

Q.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

**The Liquor Question—Liquor Seized by Constables Restored to the Owners—Talk of Closing the Hotels—European and North American Railway—The New Steamship Line.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 6, 1867.

THE QUESTIONS OF LABOR.

The Commission appointed by the last Legislature to sit during the recess have concluded their investigations, and it appears that the members of the same are somewhat divided on the questions presented for their consideration. At the repeated hearings which they have given on the subject, men of all trades and classes of society have appeared and given testimony, and the members of the Commission have had every facility possible afforded them, hence they have long reports to make on the subject. There will be a majority and a minority report presented for the consideration of the General Court. Mr. ROGERS, of Chelsea, will present a minority report in favor of the general adoption of the eight-hour law in the State, and Hon. AMASA WALKER will present a majority report against the adoption of such a law. Both reports will be discussed, but the one in favor of an eight-hour law will, it is thought by those well acquainted with the opinions of the members of the Legislature, be defeated by a large vote, as but few consider the law practicable. Mr. HAM, of Boston, who was authorized as a special Commissioner to visit the factories within the limits of the Commonwealth and ascertain how many children under the age of 14 years are employed in them, has performed his duty, and has a voluminous report to make. He has found a number of children under that age employed in factories, and some legislation regulating this matter will be necessary. It was discussed at length in the last General Court, and much indignation was manifested by a large number of the members of both the Senate and House, but as there appeared to be almost a general lack of knowledge on the subject, it was left with the Commission. Some of the exponents of the eight-hour law are confident that their measure will receive legislative sanction, though some of them make the subject almost odious. One in particular, a well-known capitalist, talks of it night and day, on horse cars, in railroad meetings, and in every place he happens to be, until he is said to be almost crazy on the subject. This has a tendency to defeat the measure.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION

develops some new phase that occasions trouble and commotion once a week at least. In August last the State Constables seized the stock in trade of Mr. NATHANIEL DEAN, the proprietor of the Neptune House at Chelsea Beach. A few days ago a hearing in the matter was had before Judge WILKINSON in the Superior Criminal Court, and it was shown that the liquors could not be seized, the house being alleged as a hotel and not as a dwelling-house. On Thursday the Judge decided that under the text of the act of the Legislature the liquor could not be seized and must be returned, and that though the form given in the statutes gives the right to seize liquors without affidavit, yet the form would not change the evident intent of the statutes, exempting hotels, &c. The amount of liquor seized at this place was of large value. It has transpired since the $5,000 seizure made in the store of ABEL HUNT in Watertown, that he did not own the stock, and that it was the property of another man. It is authentically stated that when this case comes to trial the Superior Court will hold a session in Cambridge to dispose of it, and that the result will be that the liquor will be returned to the owner.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE LEADING HOTELS

have in consideration a plan that will have, if carried into execution, an important bearing upon the liquor question. Some of those who were lately complained of for keeping and maintaining liquor nuisance and who were fined in Court, say that there is strong talk of a combined movement among the proprietors of the principal hotels to close their houses to the traveling public if the efforts to enforce the State liquor laws are still persisted in, and that the same will take place at no distant time. The action of the Legislature during their present session on the question of adopting the prohibitory liquor law will have a direct bearing upon this movement. There is good reason to believe that the Legislature will adopt it, as a majority of the members are known to be teetotalers, and the temperance men throughout the State are loudly clamoring for a prohibitory law, maintaining that nothing short of that will enable them to carry on the reform as it should be. Should the hotel-keepers carry out their scheme, the effect upon the trade of the City would be exceedingly disastrous for a time, and thus all classes would be more or less affected; but the temperance reformers are confident that several of their number have the means and ability to keep a hotel, and they are of opinion that they could successfully counteract any such action on the part of the hotel-keepers.

THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Maine is fairly alive to railway interests, and intends no longer to rely mainly upon her ship-building, lumbering and fishing interests for future greatness. Years of neglect to internal improvements has caused her to fall behind her sister States who started in the great race at the same period. As the result of this neglect thousands of her sons and daughters have removed to this and distant States, where more lucrative fields of labor awaited them. It is true Maine has of late years paid a good deal of attention to manufacturing interests, but that is only in its infancy. Brains and money, properly directed, have been wanting to develop her resources, and to place her in the way of certain progress. For years a large portion of the State, covering an area equal to ten such States as Massachusetts, has been isolated and almost inaccessible for the want of communication. A very large portion of her citizens are hard workers one half of the year and idlers the other half.

In short, a stupor seems to have had possession of the people for the past twenty years, until it was thrown off by the logic contained in the last census. The people of Northern and Eastern and Northeastern Maine are now deeply engaged in railroad schemes, and Portland and Bangor are striving to become the head and limbs of new channels of communication. As an earnest of what the Pine Tree State is doing in this direction, ground was broken at Bangor on Tuesday last on the European and North American Railway. The occasion was one of great interest to the people in that portion of State. The Mayor, City Council, and prominent citizens and well-known railroad men were present. When the first shovelfull of dirt was thrown up, it was felt that real work had been commenced on this great national enterprise. The building of this road may also be regarded as a great military necessity, providing for the defence of the Northeastern frontier. The State has appropriated for the use of this Company the proceeds of all claims against the United States arising prior to 1860, and the State of Massachusetts has assigned to it, in trust for said Company, claims conjointly with Maine against Uncle Sam. The amount of these claims is very large. The sum of $1 25 per acre was also allowed to both States for land assigned to settlers, and the interest account of Maine authorizes the payment of interest computed on advances made for the use of the United States in the protection of the frontier. Bonds of the United States, equal to the amount thus ascertained, are to be delivered at the rate of $20,000 per mile for the main line and branches. These bonds are thirty-year bonds for $1,000 each, bearing five per cent. per annum interest. It is understood that contracts have been made for the building of bridges, culverts, &c. Present indications promise that the road is to be pushed to completion with all possible dispatch. The road will pass through an undulating country characterized by timber with numerous streams, to the Mattawamkeag River at Winn, and thence easterly to the boundary line. The road will be about two hundred and thirty miles long. The union of Provincial aid with private capital is pledged to build three hundred and fifty miles of road from Halifax to the boundary line. The President of the European and North American Railway is Hon. G. K. JEWETT. It is confidently expected that at the end of three years from this time an unbroken line of nearly one thousand miles in length of road—from Halifax to New-York—will be in complete operation. The completion of these two pieces of road will be a link in the great chain of international railways, uniting the maritime Provinces of Great Britain with the cities of the American Union, as well as opening up Eastern and Northeastern Maine to the spirit of adventure and people it with an heterogeneous population of artificers.

VIGIL.

## JUBAL A. EARLY.

**His Memoir of the Last Year of the War—Sentiments of one who can Neither Forget nor Learn Anything.**

Below we give the preface to the book written by Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of the rebel army, and privately printed for him at Toronto. The title-page bears the following:

"A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence in the Confederate States of America; containing an account of the operations of his commands in the years 1864 and 1865, by Lieut.-Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. Dedicated to the memory of the heroic dead, who fell fighting for liberty, right, and justice. 'Deo Vindice.'—*Toronto.*"

The Richmond *Inquirer*, from which we quote the preface, states that but a limited number of copies were printed, and that none are for sale.

PREFACE.

Under a solemn sense of duty to my unhappy country, and to the brave soldiers who fought under me, as well as to myself, the following pages have been written:

When the question of practical secession from the United States arose, as a citizen of the State of Virginia, and a member of the Convention called by the authority of the Legislature of that State, I opposed secession with all the ability I possessed, with the hope that the horrors of civil war might be averted, and that a returning sense of duty and justice on the part of the masses of the Northern States would induce them to respect the rights of the people of the South. While some Northern politicians and editors, who subsequently took rank among the most unscrupulous and vindictive of our enemies, and now hold me to be a traitor and rebel, were openly and sedulously justifying and encouraging secession, I was laboring honestly and earnestly to preserve the Union.

As a member of the Virginia Convention, I voted against the Ordinance of Secession on its passage by that body, with the hope that, even then, the collision of arms might be avoided, and some satisfactory adjustment arrived at. The adoption of that ordinance wrung from me bitter tears of grief; but I at once recognized my duty to abide the decision of my native State, and to defend her soil against invasion. Any scruples which I may have entertained as to the right of secession, were soon dispelled by the mad, wicked and unconstitutional measures of the authorities at Washington, and the frenzied clamor of the people of the North for war upon their former brethren of the South. I then, and ever since have, regarded ABRAHAM LINCOLN, his counselors and supporters, as the real traitors who had overthrown the Constitution and Government of the United States, and established in lieu thereof an odious despotism; and this opinion I entered on the journal of the Convention when I signed the Ordinance of Secession. I recognized the right of resistance and revolution as exercised by our fathers in 1776, and, without cavil as to the name by which it was called, I entered the military service of my State, willingly, cheerfully and zealously.

When the State of Virginia became one of the Confederate States, and her troops were turned over to the Confederate Government, I embraced the cause of the whole Confederacy with equal ardor, and continued in the service, with the determination to devote all the energy and talent I possessed to the common defence. I fought through the entire war without once regretting the course I had pursued, with an abiding faith in the justice of our cause; and I never saw the moment when I would have been willing to consent to any compromise or settlement short of the absolute independence of my country.

It was my fortune to participate in most of the great military operations in which the army in Virginia was engaged, both before and after Gen. LEE assumed the command. In the last year of this momentous struggle I commanded, at different times, division and two corps of Gen. LEE's army in the campaign from the Rapidan to James River, and subsequently a separate force which marched into Maryland, threatened Washington City, and then went through an eventful campaign in the Valley of Virginia. No detailed reports of the operations of these different commands were made before the close of the war, and the campaign in Maryland and the Valley of Virginia has been the subject of much comment and misapprehension. I have now written a narrative of the operations of all my commands during the closing year of the war, and lay it before the world as a contribution to the history of our great struggle for independence. In giving that narrative, I have made such statements of the positions and strength of the opposing forces in Virginia, and such reference to their general operations as were necessary to enable the reader to understand it; but I do not pretend to detail the operations of other commanders.

I have not found it necessary to be guilty of the injustice of attempting to pull down the reputation of any of my fellow-officers, in order to build up my own. My operations and my campaign stand on their own merits, whatever they may be. Nor, in anything I may have found it necessary to say in regard to the conduct of my troops, do I wish to be understood as, in any way, decrying the soldiers who constituted the rank and file of my commands. I believe that the world has never produced a body of men superior in courage, patriotism and endurance, to the private soldiers of the Confederate armies. I have repeatedly seen those soldiers submit, with cheerfulness, to privations and hardships which would appear to be almost incredible; and the wild cheers of our brave men, (which were so different from the studied hurrahs of the Yankees,) when their thin lines sent back opposing hosts of Federal troops, staggering, reeling and flying, have often thrilled every fibre in my heart. I have seen, with my own eyes, ragged, barefooted and hungry Confederate soldiers perform deeds which, if performed in days of yore by mailed warriors in glittering armor, would have inspired the harp of the minstrel and the pen of the poet.

I do not aspire to the character of a historian, but, having been a witness of and participator in great events, I have given a statement of what I saw and did, for the use of the future historian. Without breaking the thread of my narrative as it proceeds, I have given, in notes, comments on some of the errors and inconsistencies committed by the Commander of the Federal Army, Gen. GRANT, and the Federal Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON, in their reports made since the close of the war. Also, some instances of cruelty and barbarity committed by the Federal commanders which were brought to my immediate attention, as well as some other matters of interest.

As was to have been expected, our enemies have flooded the Press with sketches and histories, in which all the appliances of a meretricious literature have been made use of, to glorify their own cause and its supporters, and to blacken ours. But some Southern writers also, who preferred the pen to the sword or musket, have not been able to resist the temptation to rush into print; and, accordingly, carping criticisms have been written by the light of after events, and even histories of the war attempted by persons who imagined that the distinctness of their vision was enhanced by distance from the scene of conflict, and an exemption from the disturbing elements of whistling bullets and bursting shell. Perhaps other writers of the same class may follow, and various speculations be indulged in as to the cause of our disasters. As for myself, I have not undertaken to speculate as to the causes of our failure, as I have seen abundant reason for it in the tremendous odds brought against us. Having had some means of judging, I will, however, say that, in my opinion, both President DAVIS and Gen. LEE [illegible] respective spheres, [illegible] all for the success of our cause which it was possible for mortal men to do, and it is a great privilege and comfort for me so to believe and to have been able to bring with me into exile a profound love and veneration for those great men.

In regard to my own services, all I have to say is, that I have the consciousness of having done my duty to my country, to the very best of my ability, and whatever my fate, I would not exchange that consciousness for untold millions. I have come into exile rather than submit to the yoke of the oppressors of my country; but I have never thought of attributing aught of blame or censure to those true men who, after having nobly done their duty in the dreadful struggle through which we passed, now that it has gone against us, remain to share the misfortunes of their people, and to aid and comfort them in their trials; on the contrary I appreciate and honor their motives. I have not sought refuge in another land from insensibility to the wrongs and sufferings of my own country; but I feel deeply and continually for them, and could my life secure the redemption of that country, as it has been often risked, so now it would be as freely given for that object.

There were men born and nurtured in the Southern States, and some of them in my own State, who took sides with our enemies, and aided in desolating and humiliating the land of their own birth, and of the graves of their ancestors. Some of them rose to high positions in the United States Army, and others to high civil positions. I envy them not their dearly bought prosperity. I had rather be the humblest private soldier who fought in the ranks of the Confederate army and now, maimed and disabled, hobbles on his crutches from house to house, to receive his daily bread from the hands of the grateful women for whose homes he fought, than the highest of those renegades and traitors. Let them enjoy the advantages of their present positions as best they may! for the deep and bitter execrations of an entire people now attend them, and an immortality of infamy awaits them.

As for all the enemies who have overrun or aided in overrunning my country, there is a wide and impassable gulf between us, in which I see the blood of slaughtered friends, comrades and countrymen, which all the waters in the firmament above and the seas beneath cannot wash away. Those enemies have undertaken to render our cause odious and infamous; and among other atrocities committed by them in the effort to do so, an humble subordinate, poor WIRZ, has been selected as a victim to a fiendish spirit, and basely murdered under an executive edict, founded on the sentence of a vindictive and illegal tribunal. Let them continue this system! they are but erecting monuments to their own eternal dishonor, and furnishing finger posts to guide the historian in his researches. They may employ the infamous HOLT, with his "Bureau of Military Justice," to sacrifice other victims on the altars of their hatred, and provost marshals and agents of the "Freedmen's Bureau" may riot in all the license of petty tyranny, but our enemies can no more control the verdict of impartial history than they can escape that doom which awaits them at the final judgment.

During the war Slavery was used as a catch-word to arouse the passions of a fanatical mob, and to some extent the prejudices of the civilized world were excited against us; but the war was not made on our part for Slavery. High dignitaries in both Church and State in Old England, and Puritans in New-England, had participated in the profits of a trade, by which the ignorant and barbarous natives of Africa were brought from that country and sold into Slavery in the American Colonies. The generation in the Southern States which defended their country in the late war found among them, in a civilized and Christianized condition, 4,000,000 of the descendants of those degraded Africans. The Almighty Creator of the Universe had stamped them indelibly with a different color and an inferior mental and physical organization. He had not done this from mere caprice or whim, but for wise purposes. An amalgamation of the races was in contravention of His designs, or He would not have made them so different. This immense number of people could not have been transported back to the wilds from which their ancestors were taken, or if they could have been, it would have resulted in their relapse into barbarism. Reason, common sense, true humanity to the black, as well as the safety of the white race, required that the inferior race should be kept in a state of subordination. The condition of domestic slavery as it existed in the South, had not only resulted in a great improvement in the moral and physical condition of the negro race, but had furnished a class of laborers as happy and contented as any in the world, if not more so. Their labor had not only developed the immense resources of the immediate country in which they were located, but was the main source of the great prosperity of the United States, and furnished the means for the employment of millions of the working classes in other countries. Nevertheless, the struggle made by the people of the South was not for the institution of slavery, but for the inestimable right of self-government, against the domination of a fanatical faction at the North; and slavery was the mere occasion of the development of the antagonism between the two sections. That right of self-government has been lost, and slavery violently abolished. Four millions of blacks have thus been thrown on their own resources, to starve, to die, and to relapse into barbarism; and inconceivable miseries have been entailed on the white race.

The civilized world will find, too late, that its philanthropy has been all false, and its religion all wrong on this subject; and the people of the United States will find that, under the pretence of "saving the life of the nation, and upholding the old flag," they have surrendered their own liberties into the hands of that worst of all tyrants, a body of senseless fanatics.

When the passions and infatuations of the day shall have been dissipated by time, and all the results of the late war shall have passed into irrevocable history, the future chronicler of that history will have a most important duty to perform, and posterity, while poring over its pages, will be lost in wonder at the follies and crimes committed in this generation.

My narrative is now given to the public, and the sole merit I claim for it is that of truthfulness. In writing it I have received material aid from an accurate diary kept by Lieut. WILLIAM W. OLD, aide to Major-Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON, who was with me during the campaign in Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley, until the 12th of August, 1864, and the copious notes of Capt. J. HOTCHKISS, who acted as Topographical Engineer for the Second Corps and the army of the Valley District, and recorded the events of each day, from the opening of the campaign on the Rapidan in May, 1864, until the affair at Waynesboro, in March, 1865.

J. A. EARLY.

NOVEMBER, 1866.

**Interest on Virginia State Bonds—A Pathetic Letter from England.**

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Friday, the following letter, communicated by the Governor, was referred to the Committee of Finance:

LONDON, England, Dec. 8, 1866.

*To the members of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, Richmond:*

GENTLEMEN: I am a holder of $1,800 bonds of the State of Virginia, issued prior to the war. The nonpayment of the interest due upon them has hitherto caused to me, who am in private circumstances, very ruinous inconvenience. I have always felt the greatest confidence in the good faith of the Virginians, and doubted not that as soon as the war was over Virginia would be foremost among the Southern States in reestablishing and upholding her credit. I sincerely trust that early in January, 1867, the Atlantic Telegraph will bring the most grateful intelligence that the bonds of the State will be at once converted, and the interest due July 1, 1867, punctually paid. Otherwise sore disappointment and distress will be felt by many, and among others especially by myself.

Yours, most respectfully,

EDWARD FAIRBRASS.

**What Constitutes Keeping a Liquor Nuisance in Massachusetts.**

In the Massachusetts Superior Court, at New-Bedford, last week, PHOEBE WILKEY, of Fall River, was indicted for keeping a building "resorted to for prostitution, lewdness or illegal gaming, or used for the illegal keeping or sale of intoxicating liquors," and the Government having proved a sale in the building of intoxicating liquor, relied upon such proof to sustain the charge of keeping a liquor nuisance. The counsel for defendant claimed that proof of such sale on one occasion was not enough; but that the Government must satisfy the Jury by testimony that the building was not only used, but resorted to for the sale of intoxicating liquors. After being out some time, the Jury came in for instructions upon the above point, when the Court sustained the position of defendant's counsel. The Jury retired to their room and soon after returned a verdict of not guilty.

**Defrauding by Means of a Bogus Oil Company.**

At the January Term of the Supreme Judicial Court at Manchester, in 1866, two indictments were found against WILLIAM A. PUTNEY formerly of that City, but now of Chicago; ROBERT EASTMAN, formerly of Concord, now of Massachusetts, and PETER VORHEES, of New-Jersey, for defrauding ALPHEUS GAY and JOHN C. YOUNG, of Massachusetts, by means of an alleged bogus Oil Company. Appearing before the Court at this term, they were fined as follows: PUTNEY $500 and $50 costs; EASTMAN $500 fine and $200 costs; and VOORHEES $500 fine and $1,104 costs, all of which was promptly paid. Four writs were subsequently served upon VOORHEES in favor of the injured parties in Manchester.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night, or Wednesday morning, December 26, the Post-office at Tarrytown, New-York, was forcibly entered, and a small office safe, with its contents, was carried to an empty horse shed, situated near one of the docks of the village, and there broken open and emptied of its contents. The burglars, however, appear to have been disturbed before they had scarcely bagged all their booty, as some valuable papers and also goods from the store, such as gold pens, albums, &c., were found near the broken safe. The thieves escaped with all the money, and postage and revenue stamps, left on the premises when the office was closed on Tuesday evening, amounting to nearly $300. Some of the stamps and small change, amounting to about $18 or $19, was afterward found on the railroad track near the depot

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, ITS HISTORY, POWERS AND MODES OF PROCEEDING. By JOHN ALEXANDER JAMESON, Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago and Professor of Constitutional Law, &c., in the Law Department of the Chicago University. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co. Chicago: S. C. GRIGGS & Co. 1867. pp. 561.

Writers on American public law have hitherto occupied themselves with questions arising under written Constitutions, to be decided by the interpretation of the text itself. But Judge JAMESON has a new subject matter in a portion of our public law which has hitherto received too little attention. His work is founded on the principles and facts from which written Constitutions derive their force. No author could undertake this without entering largely on the discussion of political theories. He should be expected to examine doctrines which will always be subjects of dispute, and so far as he may himself be decided in opinion on these points, he will appear to support some particular party views as against others. This is unavoidable. Judge JAMESON's opinions on the points necessarily discussed are decidedly and fully expressed. But those who may differ from him in political opinion will not find anything in his treatment of such subjects that addresses itself to personal feelings. His manner of treating the subject is philosophical and dispassionate, and such as becomes a strictly legal work. The close of the civil war has left the country in a situation in which we are obliged to recur to principles which, though of fundamental importance in political action, have never been much considered by the present generation. Judge JAMESON has been opportune in presenting at this crisis a repository of facts, principles and authoritative statements of political truth to which the most accomplished public men among us may well be glad to refer. It is remarkable how much the author has been obliged to seek instruction from the comparatively meagre records of the public men of the Revolution and of the era of the adoption of the Constitution. We are constrained to belive that their preparation for the political arena may have been by different intellectual gymnastics from those which have in later times trained the mass of arpirants for public distinctions.

The evident interest of this work is found in its bearing on State Constitutions and their relation to the Convention. By this it will certainly be adapted to a very extensive use in the future. We cannot here attempt to indicate the variety of questions arising under this aspect of the subject which are in this work examined. A still higher claim to present attention may be found in the discussion of the nature and authority of the Constitution of the United States, in the various senses of the words, and of the relation between the States and the nation, from the Revolution to the present moment. It is in this respect that this work is likely to excite more immediate attention, and to be an object of very adverse and of very favorable criticism. Judge JAMESON appears to go as far in sustaining the primary nationality of the people of the United States underlying the written Constitutions of the United States and each State, in asserting the exclusive possession of sovereignty by the United States and in denying it to the States, as any one who has hitherto written on the subject. We shall not attempt the delicate task of sketching his argument on this subject, but will only quote some passages of special interest:

"So far then as the question, where does the sovereign power in the United States reside? depends upon the other question: Are we a nation? We are entitled to affirm that that power resides in the people of the United States constituting the American nation. Before formally drawing that conclusion, however, I desire to refer to a few authorities from which it may be gathered that there never was a time in our history when the States were sovereign; and I shall do so at some length, because it is obvious that if the States were not sovereign at any time before the establishment of the present Government they cannot be so now, after having been shorn of many powers before that undoubtedly exercised by them, and at the same time not reinforced by a concession of new ones."—Page 51.

Of the condition of the rebel States at the close of the war, Judge JAMESON says, page 244:

"Here, then, were brought again into relations of practical subjection to the Union certain integral populations which had once been constitutional States, but which having, by truancy from constitutional courses, lost something necessary to that character, were such no longer; were, indeed, little more than geographical denominations'—communities, which, although as much in the Union, territorially, as ever, were properly neither constitutional States nor constitutional Territories, but States which had *suâ sponte*, for purposes of ambition, divested themselves of their constitutional apparel, and donned that of treason and rebellion, and so had forfeited their prerogatives as States to participate in governing the Union, and had been relegated to a condition analogous to that of Territories; a condition in which they belonged to the Union, but had rightfully no governing function whatever, local or general."

Judge JAMESON's way of stating it is rather novel in the use of words and figures, but we really cannot say that he has here presented any better theory for the exclusion from Congress of the rebel States than most of those which have hitherto passed current with the supporters of that policy.

Among the four different modes of reconstruction of which the author speaks is the third, p. 246, in which "Congress of the United States might have inaugurated the movement toward reconstruction by calling Conventions in the lately insurgent States," of which he says:

"Undoubtedly, this course would have been irregular, since Congress has power to pass enabling acts only for Territories, strictly so-called, and not for States. It is true, as we have seen, that the rebel communities, on the surrender of the Confederate armies, were not constitutional States. But neither were they constitutional Territories. They were States whose practical relations to the Federal whole were in a state of disruption. In other words, they were *quasi* States, so far as their historical relations to the Union were concerned, but *quasi* Territories, in relation to the exercise of Federal rights."

Judge JAMESON further says, page 247:

"These four modes of proceeding being all liable to objections, the question arises, which, on the whole, was preferable? The answer is—that mode which, beside being attended by the fewest practical evils, was most comformable to established precedents in the United States, in times of peace and constitutional order. Tried by this test, it is, in my judgment, beyond question that the third mode—that by the direct intervention of Congress—was to be preferred."

THE BOOK OF THE SONNET.—Edited by LEIGH HUNT and S. ADAMS LEE. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

No book published the present season combines as this does the highest literary merit with associations so pleasant and yet so painful. Jointly undertaken by LEIGH HUNT and S. ADAMS LEE, the former died before the task proposed was completed, and yet he has enriched it with the best fruits of his refined scholarship. In an introductory letter to the coeditor, which by the way would have been even more interesting had it borne a date, LEIGH HUNT pleasantly says: "I cannot help looking upon myself, in this matter, as a kind of horticulturist who has brought a stock of flowers with him from Italy and England, for the purpose of diffusing their seeds and offsets wherever the soil can be found congenial, and, therefore, with your leave, and with the privilege of free-speaking which is conceded to guests and graybeards, I hereby give notice that if, in the course of a few years from the date of this intimation, a good crop of connets of all hues and varieties does not start up throughout the said quarters, like a new flush of beauty to your meadows, or song to your groves, (for birds and flowers grow ripe together) I shall be inclined to ask my American cousins what right they possess not only to the wit and the poetry that already flourish among them, but to the more than Italian sun that warms so much of their territory, and to that extraordinary feathered songster, the mocking-bird, which is the only imitator in the world that beats what it imitates." In the essay which follows this letter, LEIGH HUNT argues in favor of the desirableness of cultivating the sonnet; discusses its nature and properties, then sketches the characteristics of the sonnet writers of Italy, including among them even MILTON, who, it will be remembered, wrote several sonnets in the language of that country. Legitimate but obsolete forms of the sonnet are next treated, and in concluding his essay, LEIGH HUNT enumerates the English sonnet writers, and briefly touches upon the prominent points of their productions. This whole discussion bears evidence throughout to the comprehensiveness of the studies of the writer in this direction, as well as to his accurate scholarship. Mr. LEE follows with an essay upon American sonnets and sonneteers, which is evidently the result of sincere and critical, if not of altogether impartial investigation. The first American sonnet he tells us was written by DAVID HUMPHREYS, LL.D., one of the Revolutionary heroes and a graduate of Yale College. The subject was "The Soul," and the production is rated as "by no means a contemptible performance." Next in order of time are the sonnets by RICHARD B. DAVIES, a native of New-York, who died in 1799, when quite a young man, and those by ROBERT TREAT PAINE, "whose verses have long since deservedly sunk into oblivion." From this period to the rise of those generally considered the fathers of our own poetic literature—ALSTON, DANA, BRYANT and LONGFELLOW—Mr. LEE, declares himself unable "to find a single sonnet, good, bad or indifferent." High praise is given to PERCIVAL, but the performances of BRYANT and LONGFELLOW in this direction are criticised quite sharply, and "the most prominent position" among "legitimate sonneteers" in this country is given to Mr. GEORGE H. BOKER, of Philadelphia. His sonnets are declared to be "with hardly an exception composed in accordance with the Italian rule." "WORDSWORTH himself," the writer adds, "was not more scrupulous in following the classical standards." Those who note the dedication of these volumes to Mr. BOKER, "as a token of the regard and friendship of the surviving editor," may be inclined to raise the question whether Mr. LEE's judgment is not somewhat biased. These two essays occupy nearly one-half of the first volume, and then follow the sonnets collected by the joint industry of the two editors. Although collections similar to this have before been made, none of them equal it in comprehensiveness, and the work is here so thoroughly done that it will not again be undertaken until sufficient time shall have elapsed to permit the accumulation of more material. The volumes have been brought out in beautiful and appropriate dress, and must find their way to every library.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE FALL OF WOLSEY TO THE DEATH OF ELIZABETH. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M. A. Reign of ELIZABETH. Vols. 1 and 2.

In a brief prefaratory note to these volumes, Mr. FROUDE announces a modification in the plan of his work, for which, however, it hardly seems necessary that he should ask the indulgence of the public. Since the accession of ELIZABETH commences a new epoch in the history of the Reformation, he makes the present publication, in form at least, the commencement of a new work, allowing the fifth and sixth volumes to close the first part of the history of that period to the elucidation of which he has brought such laudable zeal and untiring perseverance. None of those who have followed Mr. FROUDE thus far will leave him as he enters upon this second period, for the events it embraces are in themselves so notable, and resulted in such momentous consequences that every student of history, and especially those who feel an interest in the great struggle between Protestantism and Catholicism, will be only too eager to trace with him the development of the conflict. All the more interest and importance attaches to Mr. FROUDE's narrative of this eventful epoch, because it is based upon a thorough study of the important documents preserved in the Spanish archives in the Castle of Simancas, a State fortress eight miles from the City of Valladolid. To these Mr. FROUDE had unrestricted access, and he gives his reasons for attaching a much higher value to them than is usually accorded to diplomatic documents as material from which to make up history. He has drawn upon them fully, and, as a consequence, much new light is shed upon the motives which impelled the leading actors in the important events of those times. These volumes open with the accession of Queen ELIZABETH in 1558, and bring down the narrative to 1565, when those movements commenced which transferred from Spain to England the sovereignty of the seas. Mr. FROUDE's sympathies are with the cause of which ELIZABETH was the representative, but he analyzes her motives very keenly and justly, and also sketches very graphically the character of MARY STUART. His narrative is picturesque and glowing throughout, and his style becomes, if possible, more vigorous and forcible than ever. In every respect these volumes fully sustain the judgment of those who have placed Mr. FROUDE among the foremost of modern historians, and the indefatigable industry which he is displaying in the prosecution of his great work, abundantly warrants the expectation that the second part of his undertaking will result in a contribution to historical literature even more important than was the first.

THE WOMEN OF THE GOSPEL; THE THREE WAKINGS and other poems. By the author of the *Schönberg Cotta Family*. New-York: M. W. DODD.

Mrs. CHARLES introduced into the *Chronicles of the Schönberg Cotta Family* some very skillful translations of the hymns which stirred the hearts of LUTHER's followers so deeply, and these with original verses from her pen which have found their way occasionally to this side of the water, have given her some reputation as a poet. In this volume she has brought together for her American readers especially, all of her original poems, and she introduces them with a few verses addressed to "Our American Cousins." The poems are of unequal merit; a few of them were evidently written under the inspiration of genuine poetic fervor, but there is a stiffness in the rhythm of others which prove that Mrs. CHARLES is rather out of her element when she undertakes verse—a fact which is particularly noticeable since her prose productions are characterized by remarkable purity of diction and grace of style.

### Miscellaneous.

—*The Galaxy* for Jan. 15, contains part II. of Tristan, a story of great interest, but the style of which is marred by the over-use of foreign phrases and quotations from the poets. For example: "Aye, Ned, I am changed, and *avec raison*"—"*La femme* has shown her hand"—"*N'importe*; your promise, Ned"—"*Ad superos*, O my Tristan." Aside from these blemishes of style, the story is well told. "Nix" is the brief title of a rather long but pleasant poem by MARY ELLEN ATKINSON. The idea of the legend is not new, but it is told in easy, graceful verse. A readable article on Savonarola, by ANNA CORA RITCHIE, is concluded in this number. In "Traditions of the Blackfeet," JOHN MASON BROWN gives an interesting account of curious Indian legends. The remaining articles are "Imperial France," by GEORGE M. TOWLE; "The London Clubs," by C. WINWOOD READE; "The Poor Capitalists," by M. HOWLAND; "Advertising," by GEORGE WAKEMAN; "The House Opposite," by MARIA L. POOL, and the "Nebulæ." In point of variety and interest the present number fully sustains the high character of this popular magazine.

—For the sake of the projectors and conductors it is to be hoped that the new weekly the publication of which has just been commenced in Boston may not prove to be so evanescent as its title (*The Northern Lights*) would indicate that it ought to be. Externally the periodical cannot be called attractive, but the table of contents of the first number presents a good variety. It includes the first four chapters of a serial entitled "Our Neighbors' Wives;" a story by "Petroleum V. Nasby," which is not political caricature, and which is, therefore, a partial failure; a lively sketch called "Little Briggs and I;" a poem by Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, the title of which—"The Two B's"—reminds one of the three B's which used to appear so prominently in the advertising columns of the daily journals, and several other articles which it is unnecessary to name. Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD are the Boston agents for this new periodical, and the American News Company have it in this City.

—The January number of the *American Presbyterian and Theological Review* (New-York: J. M. SHERWOOD) completes the fourth volume of the new series. It contains an unusual variety of articles, and several of them are timely and able. Prominent among them is the sermon preached by Rev. ALBERT BARNES at the funeral of the late Rev. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., of Philadelphia. Dr. SHEDD also gives some hints in this number of the *Review* regarding extemporaneous preaching; Dr. SPEAR discusses "The President and Congress," and Dr. THOMAS H. SKINNER gives a lecture on "Parish Preaching."

—The rapidly increasing popularity of amateur theatricals is indicated by the constant additions to the class of literature essential to their proper performance. *Amateur Dramas*, by GEORGE H. BAKER, is a collection of "dramatic trifles," as the author terms them, designed not only for evening entertainments, but for school exhibitions as well. One or two of the dramas have been performed before large audiences, and all show an excellent appreciation of what such a work as this should be. Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, are the publishers.

—The second number of the *American Law Review* (Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.) gives additional proof that this quarterly is to be precisely the work which the profession need. Its digest of English and American law reports is accurate and exhaustive, its summary of events is fresh, and its notices of legal publications are comprehensive. The leading articles in the body of the number are on "Wallace's Reports," "Theories of Reconstruction," &c. An interesting sketch of LUTHER MARTIN, the distinguished Maryland lawyer, is also given.

—Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD have published *Swingin' Round the Cirkle: Petroleum V. Nasby's Own Book*. It contains some of the later political disquisitions of this well-known humorist and satirist, and those which have done the most for his reputation. Several of Mr. NAST's designs are in his best vein, but they are of unequal merit, and some of them do not do justice to the caricatures they illustrate.

—The tenth volume of the admirable edition of *The Works of Edmund Burke*, which Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston, are publishing, is entirely devoted to the speeches delivered by the great statesman during the famous trial of WARREN HASTINGS. The vigor and brilliancy of BURKE's intellect were never displayed to better advantage than in the prosecution of this trial, and the volumes of this edition which cover the proceedings in the case preëminently deserve a place in the library of every public man.

## CANADA.

### The Confederation—Louis Joseph Papineau—The Public Banks—Red River Colony—Georgian Bay Canal—Madoc Gold Mines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1867.

There is nothing new from the Confederation Delegates, with the exception of a lengthy letter from Dr. TUPPER, one of the Nova Scotian Delegates, in reply to Mr. HOWE. The letter is ably written, and fully meets all the objections Mr. HOWE has raised against the scheme. The letter is having a very extensive circulation. We had a rumor some days since, to the purport that the whole of the delegates, or at any rate, the Conference composed of that body, had made up their minds to recommend Montreal or Quebec as the location for the General or Federal Government. The report has been contradicted, and it was doubtless unfounded. There could be no good reason for the Conference coming to any such decision, particularly as this Province has spent an immense sum of money in constructing Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. It was generally understood that Ottawa should be the seat of the General Government, and nothing has arisen since the meeting of the Quebec Conference to alter the decision then arrived at. Ottawa is without doubt a very indifferent place for the Capital of all British North America; but as the public buildings are there, and all the requisite conveniences, it would be too costly to erect other buildings in some other place. The experience we have had in this country is decidedly against any further expense for public buildings. Those at Ottawa cost one-half more than there was any necessity for, and even now they are not complete, for alterations are constantly going on. The buildings have justly been styled "a magnificent folly." They are costly but not attractive in outward appearance; but the interior makes up for what is lacking in the exterior, and the halls of the Legislature are unquestionably very good in finish. Yet taken altogether, the country has cause to regret the decision which gave the seat of Government to Ottawa. There it is, however, and it would be downright madness to think of removing it. The arbitrations and investigations in connection with the new Parliament Buildings have cost nearly enough to have erected buildings elsewhere, and it will never do for this Province to let them be thrown aside as useless, upon the mere plea that the union of the Provinces demands a more central location.

PAPINEAU REDIVIVUS.

LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU was once a name that had a charm in it for thousands, but unfortunately it only deluded them with false hopes, for even PAPINEAU had to seek refuge from the vengeance of the laws he and his followers so grossly outraged. It will scarcely be wondered at then, that his voice has become tame in his 77th year, and that little heed is given to a letter he recently wrote to apologize for his absence from the annual *fête* of the Institute Canadien. It is now upward of 30 years since M. PAPINEAU introduced his famous 92 resolutions, and which, after a debate of several days, passed the Lower Canada House of Assembly by a large majority. They formed the basis of the agitation which eventuated in the rebellion, and PAPINEAU never lost an opportunity of enforcing upon his countrymen the political doctrine they were to inculcate. Purely a French Canadian in everything, he disliked British institutions, and even now shows his old hatred in the letter referred to. An agitator from the first, he clung to his old course of abusing England until forced to retire from the public stage, and even in his dotage he shrieks out against the country which has made no difference between his countrymen and the Anglo-Saxon, for it must be admitted that the French Canadians have fared well in the race for supremacy which they aimed at. So far from their having any ground of complaint, it has been urged against every Administration for the last 20 years, that the Lower Canadians were the dominant party, and aimed at nothing less than becoming masters of the country. They sought no such position, but most undoubtedly they enjoyed superior advantages, and obtained greater favors than the Anglo-Canadians. M. PAPINEAU thought differently, but simply because he was blinded by his agitation. He gained nothing, however, for it is to M. CARTIER and others that the Franco-Canadians owe any advantages they have obtained; and it is not to be denied that they are far better off than when PAPINEAU was thundering out his bitter invective against what he was pleased to term Downing-street influence. Long after important concessions had been made to the people of this country, M. PAPINEAU led the Opposition against M. LAFONTAINE, the Lower Canadian head of the Liberal Party; but he was not destined to succeed, and had to give way, after representing the Province in Parliament for thirty years. He has seldom been heard of since his retirement in 1854, and most people had begun to think him dead, when suddenly he is heard feebly declaiming against the country which permitted him to return from his forced exile, to finish the remainder of his days at his own quiet home on the Ottawa. His Republican sentiments are well known, but he evidently cared nothing now for the realization of the dream he once indulged, that "the whole of America will be republicanised," as he is only desirous of reviling the British Government. He speaks of the corrupt public men of the present day, at the same time forgetting that he demanded a large sum as arrears of salary while Speaker of the Assembly, on his return from exile, and was paid $10,000, although he had forfeited every dollar; and rails against what he calls the tortuous policy of the Colonial office. It is quite apparent that M. PAPINEAU is beyond pleasing, and that he has lost none of the rancour of his younger days. He rebelled against England and was obliged to flee the country, seeking refuge in France, but through the clemency of the Queen he was restored to his native land, and he shows his gratitude by abusing those who have favored him. He is certainly not to be envied in such a state of mind.

ANOTHER APPLICANT FOR ADMISSION.

It has been decided by the inhabitants of Red River Colony to ask for admission into the British American Union under the Confederation scheme; but it is sufficiently obvious that the application cannot be complied with, except the colony is willing to become a mere dependency of the Confederated Provinces, as it has no claim to be considered a Province, on account of its isolated position and its few inhabitants. As a part of the scheme for including the Hudson Bay country in its entirety, it might be well enough to take in the Red River Colony; but until that is done there is little chance of taking it in as a portion of Canadian territory. The Hudson Bay Company will be hard to deal with, and the annexation of the Northwest must be an after consideration. The inhabitants of the distant colony are much to be pitied, living as they do under the harsh sway of that huge monopoly, the Hudson Bay Company; and they are not in a position that England can do much for them so long as the monopoly exists. It is to be hoped that the question of annexing the Northwest territory will not escape the attention of the Conference and the Imperial Parliament, for it must sooner or later be dealt with in a proper spirit. Little doubt exists that it would be better to include the Hudson Bay country in the proposed union, in order that it might gradually be brought within the pale of civilization; but it is so valuable as a hunting ground to those who have control of it, that they are not willing to part with it unless at an enormous price, and that the Confederated Provinces will not be able to afford.

THE PUBLIC BANKS.

The monthly bank statement for November, published in the official *Gazette* of Saturday shows a large falling off in the business of the banks. The total amount of deposits was $25,650,222, and in the corresponding month of 1865 $29,312,252. The deposits without interest, and those bearing interest, do not vary much. The circulation for the month had decreased about $100,000, notwithstanding an increase of three times that amount in the Bank of Montreal alone. The Bank of Upper Canada is of course dropped from the list so that the decrease has been caused to some extent by the failure of that institution. There is nothing to indicate unhealthiness in the State of the banks; they are all in the very best position, and in no way affected by the failure of the Upper Canada. The latter bank is pretty much in the same condition it was left in when it stopped payment. The holders of bills have in some instances realized 75 cents on the dollar, but they are now bought at 55. The bank was obliged to take its bills at par for loans advanced in the shape of discounts, and in this way the price of the bills was kept up for a time; but as the great bulk of the indebtedness by customers of the bank has been paid, the demand for the depreciated paper is more limited. It is thought that the holders of bills will ultimately realize the full value of their claims, but it will require a considerable time to do it. The property held by the bank is of various kinds, and difficult to realize upon. It is said that eleven saw mills are included. The property will certainly not bring anything like the value upon it, and what it actually cost the bank.

THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

The present connecting link between the great lakes is by no means all that is desirable. The difficulties in the navigation of the St. Clair flats are such that all heavily laden vessels have to be lightened in order to pass through them. Then there is the Welland Canal, to which vessels have a long way to go from the upper lakes. Now, to obviate the difficulties and dangers of this tedious route, a ship canal is proposed from this city to Collingwood, a distance of less than a hundred miles, where it will connect with the Georgian Bay, and thus form an uninterrupted link between Ontario, Huron, Michigan and Superior. The cost of such an undertaking must be necessarily great, but it is contended that the means are forthcoming. The man who has taken the greatest interest, and who may, without exaggeration, be termed its projector, is Mr. F. C. CAPREOL, who carried through the Northern Railway over the same route. He has succeeded in obtaining the necessary surveys, and only a short time since a banquet took place in honor of the great project, in which representatives from the Western States participated. It is expected that Parliament will do something toward the building of the canal, but the English capitalists are expected to do more, and in a short time delegates will probably be sent to confer with them. The leading business men of Chicago, Milwaukee and Oswego have promised aid, and little doubt is entertained that the project will be successfully carried through, but it will require a considerable time to complete it. The scheme has been for some years before the public, and its promoters have experienced the greatest difficulty in carrying it forward.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO PARIS.

The papers have had a lively discussion about the selection of one of the Commissioners from this country to the Paris Exhibition. The Commissioners announced are Hon. T. D. MCGEE, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. TACHE, and Mr. J. H. DALEY, of Montreal. Mr. MCGEE, as a matter of course, should be a representative, and Dr. TACHE being not only Deputy Minister of Agriculture, but the purchaser of all the articles to be sent for exhibition, is every way fitted to be a representative, as he also was at the former Exhibition. The appointment of Mr. DALEY, however, is somewhat questionable, for the reason that he is already, and has been for many years, the Emigrant Agent at Montreal. Surely Mr. MCGEE might have found some one not holding office to go to Paris instead of Mr. DALEY, who must necessarily have some one left in his place as Emigrant Agent. It may be said, perhaps, that he goes on account of his speaking French: but he is not the only Irishman in Canada who speaks French. It is more probable that Mr. DALEY wanted to see Paris than that Mr. MCGEE wanted him to talk French, particularly as Dr. TACHE could do that for him. The appointment of Mr. DALEY is unfair to those who deserved the appointment, because they are not already in office, but it is only of a piece with the policy all along carried out by Mr. MCGEE in the matter of appointments. Being the only Irish representative in the Cabinet, he considers it his duty to look entirely after his Irish friends, notwithstanding his countrymen are admitted into all the departments of the Government. Mr. MCGEE has taken care to appoint none but Irishmen to office; but even that is no excuse for appointing an emigrant agent to go with him to France.

THE MADOC GOLD MINES.

The parties who purchased what is known as the Richardson mine at Madoc, for which they were to pay $35,000, failed to come to time, and one of them was last seen making tracks for Cape Vincent, with a policeman after him as far as Kingston. The mine has been resold for $50,000, but no money paid down. It is strange that people will be foolish enough to enter into such speculations as the purchase of gold mines without knowing that they contain the precious ore. It is to be feared that much deception is being practiced in connection with the alleged gold discovery at Madoc.

RESIGNATION OF A BISHOP.

Dr. PINSONNEAULT, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Sandwich, has resigned his See, which has been accepted by his Holiness, the Pope. The Bishop was first appointed to the Diocese of London, and transferred to Sandwich. The cause of his resignation is ill health, but is is not often that one hears of resignations even from such a cause. The present Protestant Bishop of this city is a notable example of clinging to office. He is nearly 90 years of age, yet still fulfills, or pretends to fulfill, the duties of his office, and it was only last Summer that he finally consented to the appointment of an assistant bishop. There can be little doubt of Bishop STRACHAN's inability to perform his duties satisfactorily, but, unlike Bishop PINSONNEAULT, he does not possess the virtue of resignation.

W. G.

## Protection of the Overland Routes.

The Secretary of War communicated to the House on Thursday the report of Gen. GRANT relative to the protection of the overland routes, and the necessity for an increase of the regular army. The following is Gen. GRANT's letter:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11, 1866.

*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

SIR: In reply to the resolution of Congress of Dec. 6, 1866, copy herewith returned, I have the honor to forward an inspection report made by Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. B. SACKETT, Inspector-General's Department, and also copies of letters from Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, written from different parts of the Plains, while he was inspecting that part of our territory during the last Summer, as furnishing most of the information called for.

In respect to the additional force required to the regular army to "thoroughly protect communication by the two great routes," &c., I have to say that I do not believe additional protection would be given by additional force. When the regular army is filled to the standard now allowed, and as it becomes practicable to withdraw a portion of the troops from States lately in rebellion, as much force can be put upon the plains as it is practicable to do with any view to economy to support them.

A standing army could not prevent occasional Indian outrages, no matter what its magnitude. It is to be hoped, however, that the number of these outrages will materially diminish from this time forward, until, finally, travel will be as secure through the "Far West" as though the old States.

Information derived from last Summer's inspection will materially aid in producing this result. The construction of railroads over the plains now rapidly progressing, will naturally draw all travel to those lines, and will further aid in giving security to communication through and with all the territory of the United States.

I would not recommend any increase to the present regular army.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, General.

## UTAH.

### The Legislature in Session—Message of Gov. Durkee—Telegraph Line—Business Dull.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Monday, Dec. 17, 1866.

The Legislature of this Territory commenced its annual session last Monday in the State House in this city. On Tuesday Gov. CHARLES DURKEE sent in his Message, which is a very proper and sensible document of the kind. His Excellency congratulates the inhabitants of the Territory on the health and prosperity which they have enjoyed the year past; refers to "the cable" and the Union Pacific Railroad; compliments the people of Utah on the building of the Territorial Telegraph Line, and refers to the large immigration of the past year and to the political turmoils "in the States." All this by way of introductory. He then refers to Mexican affairs; states the objects of legislation; says the finances of the Territory are in excellent condition; thinks the Penitentiary needs repairs; considers the local system of public labor, and ball and chain for convicts injudicious; recommends a revision of the militia laws, a memorial to Congress for the appointment of a Surveyor-General, and the opening of a land office in the Territory, and appropriations for roads and bridges; thinks a daily mail between this city and Prescott, Arizona desirable, and that Congress ought to remove the existing embargo on much mail matter to the mountain Territories; recommends the establishment of a collection of mineral specimens in this city, and the adoption of a code of legal practice.

The Legislature makes short sittings so far, and probably will for a time, at least until after the Christmas and New Year's holidays. Hon. GEO. A. SMITH is President of the Council and JOHN TAYLOR, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

There will be a strong effort made during the session to obtain a revision of the Militia laws, and a good code of legal practice, and there are symptoms that a large amount of means will be appropriated to the repair of roads approaching this city, the experience of the month past in relation to travel having been of a very annoying kind, owing to the abounding mud. In fact the winter thus far has been unprecedented, for mildness, in the experience of most of the residents of the Territory, though the "oldest inhabitants" declare that the Winter of 1847, the first of the settlement of this valley, was much like this; that in that Winter plowing could be carried on all through, excepting for a few days about New Year.

Gov. DURKEE, in his message, congratulated the Legislature on the building of the territorial line, or, as the managers of it will have the name, the Deseret State Telegraph Line. This line is entirely local in extent and management and proprietorship. It is difficult to say who owns it. It was built in a peculiar manner, by subscription of the people in the various cities and settlements through which it passes, under the direction of the Mormon authorities. An attempt will be made, however, to incoporate a company to control it. The line stretches from Logan in Cache Valley, north, to St. George, in Washington County, south, a distance of five hundred miles, a few more or less. This is a long line to make by private subscription. How the working and repairs of the line will be carried on does not appear. The poles were put up during the last Summer and Fall, while the wire and other material were being fetched across the plains. The whole length of the line will most likely be in working order by the New Year.

Northward, the line may yet be extended to Bear Lake Valley, and southward, a line from the Colorado may join it. The Arizonians are anxious for such connexion, extending to Prescott, the Capital, but, if they have it, they must build the line. It is possible that the Mormons will yet continue the line south as far as their settlements on the Muddy, but into Arizona they would not.

As in many places elsewhere, business at Salt Lake is unwontedly dull; prices are downward. The reaction from the briskness of the war time is felt here as well as hundreds of miles away.

## THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

### Report from Gen. Howard.

The following communication was sent to the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1866.

*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

DEAR SIR: In response to the resolution of Congress, asking for reports of the Assistant Commissioners of this Bureau, together with a synopsis of the local laws respecting persons of color, as they now exist in the late Slave States, I would respectfully submit the inclosed reports.

Questions from this office to the Assistant Commissioner, with reference to the present population of freedmen in the South, have been only partially answered.

In Virginia the freedmen have decreased in number; estimated population at this date, 500,000. North Carolina estimated about the census of 1860—360,000. South Carolina decreased; present population estimated at 375,000. Georgia estimated at 400,000. The population of Florida has remained about the same as when the census of 1860 was taken, 62,677. In Mississippi a census has been taken since the close of the war, showing a slight decrease; 320,000 is the present colored population of the State. In Louisiana; reported colored population, 350,000. Texas—The Assistant Commissioner of the State reports an increase; colored population estimated at 200,000. Missouri—It is probable that the freedmen have left this State in large numbers for Kansas, Iowa, &c.; estimated population, 100,000. In Arkansas the colored population has decreased to about 100,000. In Tennessee the Assistant Commissioner estimates an increase from 288,000 population in 1860 to 300,000. The reports of all Assistant Commissioners transmitted up to this time had not been received when I mailed my report to Congress. The Assistant Commissioners of the States of Louisiana, Florida and Arkansas report an increased disposition on the part of the freedmen to take advantage of the Homestead Act, and give the actual work accomplished up to Oct. 1. In Louisiana 69 entries have been made, and 183 persons settled on the public lands, representing over $6,000 worth of personal property; many more applications are made by persons who will move to these lands as soon as this year's work closes.

In Arkansas many practical difficulties have prevented the Assistant Commissioner from obtaining correct information of the location of public lands. Thirty families, with 125 persons, have entered lands and moved to them. In Florida more has been done than in either of the above-mentioned States. It is probable that after their release from this year's contracts, many will enter lands, notwithstanding the fact that they will be compelled to compete with their more wealthy white neighbors. The reports of the Assistant Commissioners contain facts giving a clearer idea of the administration of justice to the freedmen in the States embraced under the supervision of this office than I was able to give previous to this time. The synopsis of laws submitted do not include Kentucky and Missouri, as we have been unable to obtain copies of the act passed by the Legislatures affecting the *status* of freedmen. The reports of the Assistant Commissioners detail at length the cases that have come before them requiring their interference, and the action they have taken. The reports contain evidence that the manner of executing the laws on the part of magistrates and jurors in some parts of the South does great injury to the freed people. The necessity for enforcing General Order No. 44, from Headquarters of the Armies of the United States in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, by the Assistant Commissioner, is fully established. The decisions of some of the District Judges in the State of Mississippi, that the Civil Rights Bill was unconstitutional, has no doubt robbed the colored people of privileges intended to be secured for them by that law. It will be seen from the reports that the machinery of the Civil Rights Bill is not in full operation in some portions of the South, for many criminals that ought to be brought to trial under that bill are at large. The Assistant Commissioners generally favor the contract system. The freedmen are reported as having, in most cases, faithfully performed their obligations. I am glad to be able to report that employers have, as a general thing settled with the freedmen in accordance with the terms of their contracts; yet when any of them have failed to do so, the State laws have not in all cases afforded the freedmen the proper remedies and protection. For this reason Assistant Commissioners report that they have relieved the evil as far as possible by assuming the guardianship of the freedmen, as contemplated by the laws of Congress. They also report that contracts approved by Bureau officers and settled through the same agencies have been satisfactory to the freedmen. I call special attention to the vagrant laws of Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The small time allowed after the expiration of one contract before a person must enter another to escape vagrancy will occasion practical Slavery. The arrest of assembled persons as vagrants upon information given by any party, his trial by a Justice of the Peace, and the sale of his services at public outcry for payment of the fine and costs without limit as to time, whipping and working in chain-gangs, present some of the obnoxious features of the irregular law.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General and Commissioner.

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A freight train of twenty cars and an engine, on the Toledo, Peoria and Burlington Railroad, broke through a bridge fifty feet high, 25 miles west of Chenoa, Ill., on the 1st inst. There were 250 barrels of highwines on board, which caught fire, and the entire train was consumed. The loss will probably reach two or three hundred thousand dollars. WM. SLADE leaped from a car as it was going over to the ice below, some sixty feet, and was so badly crushed that he died shortly after. Several others were hurt.

## NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

### American Artists and Imported Pictures—The Movement to Tax Foreign Works of Art.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In a morning journal of the 31st ult. I noticed that "our American painters and sculptors have been holding meetings lately, to consider the propriety of memorializing Congress to impose additional duties on all works of art imported into their country," said additional tax to be a specific tax of $100 on every painting, without regard to size or merit. This is a subject which not only interests the artists but the whole public and I as one wish to enter a protest against it.

This Government is, I believe, the only one among the civilized nations that taxes art in any manner, and such a bill as the one proposed by our artists, if put before artists of any other country, would at once be cried down. European artists are all in favor of free importations and exchanges of works of art with all nations, and are content to allow those who are most worthy of honors to bear them. I can hardly believe that this movement has been set on foot by our leading artists, as they must be aware, as well as the art public, that in no country in the world are artists as well paid, as well cared for, and as comfortably situated, as in this. Besides, what has caused the rapid growth in the appreciation of art among our general public? Nothing but this very importation of foreign pictures, which our artists, as is stated, now seek to cut off. And what has caused our artists to attain the excellency they have? Simply the competition, or rather I may say, rivalry, which the importation of fine pictures has led to. Stop this competition by the prohibitive tariff proposed, and you will see the interest in art die out, both in our artists and the public, from want of comparison, and in a few years we will be where we started thirty years ago. The chief reason given by our artists in proposing this bill is that they wish to protect American artists. Now, I beg leave to ask what protection they seek? As I said before, they receive better and more remunerative prices than the artists of any country in the world, as figures will show. What artist is there living at the present day in Europe that has received for landscape painting the sum of $25,000 each for two pictures, painted, say, within four years? Another reason advanced is that they wish to exclude poor pictures. I must confess that I cannot see the force of their reasoning, for if they paint better pictures than those imported, theirs will necessarily bring higher prices, and be in greater demand; and if those imported are of a higher order, then it must prove an incentive to them to study more and work harder to excel. We judge of a picture, as of everything else, by comparison, and if American productions will not stand the test, the producers must do better. However, I do not think they need to shrink from such test, as it has been proved by our artists abroad that their pictures rank with those of the best schools of Europe. It must be remembered that art is yet young in this country and that it is only within a few years, comparatively, that the taste and love for the beautiful in art has begun to develop itself. And how has this been brought about? Through the free exhibition of paintings which are now given in our art stores and auction rooms, and which afford an opportunity, and encourage the public to study and become interested in works of art.

Again, it is only within a few years we have had a proper art school for our students, the interest in which is manifest in the erection in our City, through the liberality of the art public, of the National Academy of Design. We have not, as in Europe, miles of galleries, where students can go to study the works of the various schools, both ancient and modern, and ours have consequently, perforce, been obliged to depend upon the exhibitions of private collections of imported pictures, belonging to a few of our wealthier *connoisseurs*. It is, and has been, the importation of foreign pictures and free exhibitions of them, which has educated not only the public to a higher appreciation of fine arts, and encouraged and increased their love for the beautiful, but it has as well stimulated our artists to laudable rivalry.

It is only from frequent study and familiarity with works of art, that the desire is formed to possess them, a proof of which we have in the large number of paintings sold, both by the artists from their studios, and in the sales at auction within the last two or three years. It is an acknowledged fact that there is nothing more refining and ennobling, or better calculated to gratify the finest and highest feelings of man, than the beautiful in either nature or art. The importation of pictures I will admit is steadily increasing, both by private individuals and dealers, and it must also be admitted, that the pictures imported are of a much higher class than those of a few (say six) years ago, and for what reason? Is it not because the public demand better and more costly pictures? Is this the reason that our artists are now coming forward and asking for this before unheard-of tariff? Are they afraid of the comparison of their work with that of the European schools? And now to return again to the poor pictures upon which the artists lay so much stress. Why we all know that there are many who have not the means, if they have the taste, to expend hundreds of dollars for fine pictures, and is this a reason why they must be debarred the pleasure of gratifying their taste according to their means to benefit a few of our own artists? I do not think any of our artists would claim this. No, rather encourage the importation and sale of pictures of all schools, good, bad and indifferent, even if it be by removing the present tariff of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and making them free, and in this way we shall in a short time become still more an art-loving and art-sustaining public than at present. Let those who wish buy such pictures as may please them to-day and to-morrow they will improve in their tastes, and so gradually become better educated in art, and in good time will desire to possess the best, and then if our artists produce the best, they will be amply protected, without having the stigma attached to them of having sought protection by having an unjust and barbarous tax levied on foreign works of art. Another question which presents itself to my mind is, that as the taste and desire to possess paintings and sculpture is increasing daily, if the prohibitory tax is put upon foreign works of art, have we artists enough among us who can supply the demand? And if not, if it is not going to diminish rather than increase this demand? For, as I before remarked, it is the constantly exhibiting to the public paintings and sculpture which creates the love and desire of possession.

It is said that fair competition is the life of trade in commerce, and why not in art as well? For it is by competition in the auction rooms that some of our artists have realized the highest prices for their pictures, and through this competition many of them have made their reputation, and deservedly so. I fear, Mr. Editor, that I have intruded, perhaps, too long upon your valuable time, but this subject is fraught with so much interest, not only to the artists, but to the country at large, in the disgrace it will cast upon us in Europe, should this bill pass as proposed, that I hardly know where or when to stop. Let the matter be thoroughly discussed both *pro* and *con*, before placing it before Congress, and I think that the good sense of our artists will lead them to either withdraw, or never present their memorial. But if presented, I trust for the credit of the Government, our representatives will be more sensible and veto it.

AN ANTI-TARIFF ART LOVER.

### Concerning the Salaries of Public Schoo Teachers.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The report of the proceedings of the Board of Education, as published in your paper of the 29th of December last, presents some features that are very interesting and encouraging to the citizens and taxpayers of this City. It is gratifying to know that among the mass of official corruption and incapacity so apparent in many of the Departments of this City there is one Department which strives to accomplish its object in the most efficient and economical manner. The fact that there is a surplus of $30,000 is worthy of remark, and reflects credit upon the economical management of the Board's Finance Committee. At the same time there were some items in the report referred to which show an effort to be liberal in the matter of teachers' wages and that the Board consider it good economy to pay a good price and insist upon having the best talent. Upon this point the citizens of New-York, and especially the parents who have children attending the schools, are particularly interested. Pinching economy in the matter of teachers' wages is a manifest waste.

In matters of business we are willing to pay the best prices for the best article, and why not in matters so nearly connected with the well-being of those who are dearest to us.

I noticed in the report that a resolution had been adopted increasing the salaries of the male Vice Principals and assistants, and averaging the salaries of the female assistants in the Primary Schools. This is well. They never have been too well paid, and probably never will be in comparison with the compensation in other departments of labor.

Within the last year the salaries of the male Principals of the grammar schools were also raised, thus leaving one class of teachers, the female Principals and Vice Principals of both grammar and primary schools at the old rates. I am surprised at this, noticing that at the last preceding meeting of the Board a petition was presented asking, among other things, for an increase of the salaries of this very class. I presume, however, that this petition did not receive the attention it deserved, owing to the lateness of its presentation and the press of other business at the very close of the year. I doubt not, however, that the Board, with its usual fairness and wise liberality, will take the first opportunity to give an impartial hearing to this petition.

Having for years taken a lively interest in matters of public instruction, my attention has been called to the subject of teachers' wages, and whether the efficiency of teachers could not be increased by offering inducements to stimulate competition for these positions requiring the most experience, skill and judgment.

I would not have the salaries of even the youngest teachers decreased, but would suggest that the increase be more marked for the positions of greater responsibility. The inducements to excel being thus greater, will raise the character and tone of the schools by securing a more efficient class of teachers. Let it be remembered that few ladies become Principals or Vice-Principals without an experience of at least eight or ten years; and that of the large number who are employed as teachers, few ever reach those positions, and fewer still are well qualified to fill them. They must be possessed of more than mere capacity for thorough class-teaching. Besides the responsibility of the government and discipline of from 400 to 1,600 boys or girls, the Principal must possess the happy faculty of being able to satisfy captious, ignorant, or often uncivil parents, and of receiving and entertaining all visitors—a task which, although it has its pleasant as well as disagreeable features, is always laborious. Then, too, a subject which is seldom thought of, is the delicate matter of preserving harmonious relations between the various assistants and of giving to each the work for which she may be best fitted. All of which, it will be seen, require peculiar tact and judgment.

What I would recommend is this. Let the salaries of the female Principals and Vice-Principals be raised in their present proportion so that the Principals will receive at least as much as the male Vice-Principals. To this let there be added a premium to be paid at the end of the year in proportion to the excess of the number of pupils over a certain average attendance, as is now the case with the male Principals. Also a premium for an increase in the standard and grade of instruction in the school. The premium should be given in either case. The reason for the former on account of the increased labor being apparent. But there might be and are now instances where a small average attendance is owing to lack of accommodation or other causes over which the Principal has no control, but the superior management of the school might be apparent to the Board by its thorough instruction and discipline. This is quite as deserving of reward as the former. In both the requirements to entitle to a premium should be as definitely fixed as possible, so that there could be no charge of favoritism or partiality.

We have every reason to be proud of our public schools in this City as a rule. There may be a few exceptions owing to local or other causes. And we have to congratulate ourselves that there are in the Board of Education so many fair-minded and liberal men who not only take an intelligent view of the wants and requirements of our schools, but who are ever ready to listen to the suggestions and counsel of their constituents.

CITIZEN.

### The Oldenburg Consul Case.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

We notice in the TIMES of this morning a card from Messrs. SPAULDING and RICHARDSON, wherein, after referring to the 28th of December, 1865, as the date of the commencement of the suit against Mr. JANSSEN and others, it is stated that he was not invested with the consular dignities of Oldenburg until the 22d day of March, 1866. In answer we beg to observe, that as early as the year 1856 Mr. JANSSEN was appointed Vice-Consul of Oldenburg at New-York, and so recognized by the Government of the United States; that he continued to be such Vice-Consul until the 22d of March, 1866, when, upon the death of Hon. JOHN W. SCHMIDT, late Consul-General respectively of Prussia and Oldenburg, Mr. JANSSEN was promoted to the office of Consul of Oldenburg at New-York, and was so recognized by the United States. The incorrect statement of Messrs. SPAULDING and RICHARDSON, to which we have above alluded, is the more remarkable since Mr. RICHARDSON, one of that firm, was not only informed by us in July last of the appointment of Mr. JANSSEN as Vice-Consul as well as Consul of Oldenburg at New-York, but that said RICHARDSON was also, on the 18th of December last, shown by one Mr. LAPAUGH the letters patent issued by the President of the United States for the time being, recognizing Mr. JANSSEN as such Vice-Consul and Consul of Oldenburg.

Now that Messrs. SPAULDING & RICHARDSON have again forced themselves upon our attention, we improve the occasion by adding that in several of the daily journals of this City those gentlemen have put forth, from time to time, certain declarations in regard to the suit of HUMPHREY & Co. against Mr. JANSSEN and others, as follows, namely:

"We did not know at the time that JANSSEN was Oldenburg's Consul, and this fact was concealed from us for months. The consular privilege was not and could not be an issue in the case because counsel had studiously avoided setting up in the answer the fact of his being a consul—thus keeping us in ignorance for months of this fact.

The intention evidently was to allow the plaintiffs to prosecute the case to judgment and execution, if they could succeed before a jury, and then, after all the delay which could be obtained in this way, to defeat justice by a motion to set aside execution, on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the Court, under the authority of decisions in similar cases; that one of the other parties, not a Consul, was served with summons; that JANSSEN, not served, voluntarily appeared."

From the papers already published, the position of SPAULDING & RICHARDSON is this—that is to say: First, they assert in substance that Mr. JANSSEN refused to appear, and concealed for months the fact of his Consulship from them; secondly, that although he was not served with process in the suit, yet he did appear; and, finally, that they procured a revocation of Mr. JANSSEN's *exequatur*, on the ground that the said JANSSEN had "refused to appear in a suit in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, to answer in a suit there pending against him and others, on the ground that he is a Consular officer of Oldenburg." Of the merits of the questions involved, this is not now the proper place to enter upon a discussion. Still we do not object to Messrs. SPAULDING & RICHARDSON advertising their business in the way they seem so anxious to do; yet we would simply remind them that it might be done to better advantage, if they did not contradict their own statements in the same document subscribed by themselves.

We have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,
FINCKE & LAPAUGH,
Counsel to the Consulate of Oldenburg,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1866. No. 62 Wall-street.

### About Pickpockets.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1867.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you allow me through your columns to apologize to the pickpockets who last evening relieved me of my purse, for the insignificant amount they found in it? You would at the same time confer a benefit upon the community by permitting me to impress upon them the advisability on their part of verifying the axiom, "Honor among thieves," and returning to their victims such trifles as post-office tickets and memoranda of no use to any one but the owner. In the interest of your readers, I narrate the circumstances:

The scene was the front platform of a Third-avenue car, the rear platform and interior being, of course, like a barrel of herrings. The time about 5:30 P. M. Somewhere near Tenth-street three very gentlemanlike young men, bearing evidences of a recent friendly understanding with their tailors, and wearing the glossiest of hats, jumped upon the car, two of them on one side and one on the other. "Take care of your pockets," did not once flash across my mind. On the contrary, I felt a gentle thrill of pleasure (somewhat snobbish, perhaps,) in finding myself in such distinguished company. After riding about four blocks, the solitary individual manifested an irresistible desire to join his companions on my side, and thrust himself violently through the crowd, during which process I was impelled forward with considerable momentum, (the correct expression would be "doubled up,") and his companions jumping off at the same moment, I concluded that they were late for dinner, and benevolently excused them. I thought no more of it, but when near my destination I passed my hand mechanically down my pants, and my purse was absent. I am neither old nor infirm, but there was the mortifying fact—the gentlemanlike young men had robbed me.

One singular coincidence occurred in connection with what I have related. The driver usually, I believe, notifies the conductor by the string when passengers get on the front platform. On this occasion he did not do so, and my gentlemanlike friends had their ride free of charge. The conductor, I noticed, was very busy on the front platform almost immediately after their departure.

This description of a *modus operandi* so simple, may, perhaps, prevent a heavier loss than mine.

I inclose my card, and remain,

A CONSTANT READER.

### The Vesta's Life-Boat.

TOTTENVILLE, L. I., Thursday, Jan. 3, 1867.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

My attention has been drawn to your article on the recent ocean yacht race, wherein it is stated that the *Vesta* carried one of my life-boats. This I desire to correct, as it was not the fact, but their purpose to carry one, that ought to have been stated. The Captain of the *Vesta*, in company with Commodore MCVICAR, applied for one, and were only deterred from carrying it, owing to my inability to prepare it in season for the departure.

Yours, respectfully,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, Steamer Wm. Cook.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### A MELANCHOLY TRAGEDY.

**A Roundsman of the Metropolitan Police Kills His Sweetheart and then Commits Suicide—Inquest by Coroner Gamble.**

One of the most shocking tragedies ever occurring in this City took place on Saturday evening, when a young widow was shot dead by her lover, who immediately committed suicide. The facts in this melancholy and peculiar case are simply these: Mrs. FRANCES GRAY WILLARD, a young widow of decided literary ability, and for some months the forewoman of the female composing-room in the *World* Office, and also a writer for the *Sunday Times and Messenger*, has for some time been receiving the addresses of THOMAS M. BURKE, a Roundsman doing duty in the Seventh Precinct, and they were at one time engaged to be married. Since the inauguration of the Masonic Fair, Mrs. WILLARD had been in charge of the table belonging to Ocean Lodge, No. 156, and she, in that capacity created a feeling of jealousy in the bosom of her lover, who seems to have been a man of violent passions, and frequent quarrels were the natural result. Mrs. WILLARD had complained to her brother and friends of the unruly conduct of BURKE, and had declared that she had changed her mind in regard to the marriage. No trouble was anticipated on this account, however, hence no precautions were taken.

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. WILLARD left the *World* office at 4 30 o'clock, and proceeded to her residence at No. 140 Ninth-avenue, to prepare for her appearance at the Fair. Soon after her arrival, Roundsman BURKE came to the door and asked for Mrs. WILLARD, was admitted, and went up stairs to her parlor. A few minutes after three reports of a pistol were heard by the landlady, and on her running up stairs she discovered BURKE on the floor, wounded in the head, and Mrs. WILLARD lying in a bed in the back room quite dead. The Sixteenth Precinct Police were summoned, and the insensible body of the murderer and suicide was removed to the Jews' Hospital, where he died at an early hour yesterday morning. It is supposed that BURKE upbraided his mistress with inconstancy, and so worked upon his passion that he drew a revolver and fired two shots at the unfortunate woman, one taking effect in the left shoulder and the other entering the left breast, the ball passing through the heart and causing almost instant death. After committing this dreadful deed BURKE placed the muzzle of the weapon to his right temple and fired, the bullet crashing into the brain, causing insensibility and subsequent death.

Coroner GAMBLE having been notified of the occurrence, proceeded to the scene of the tragedy yesterday morning to hold an inquest upon the body of Mrs. WILLARD. Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, had made the necessary search of the clothing of the murderer and his victim, and had discovered the following letters, which were handed to the Coroner for his information and guidance:

LETTER FROM MRS. WILLARD.

THE WORLD OFFICE, No. 35 PARK-ROW, }
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1866. }

I am so disappointed in failing to find you to-day, dear, that I have been indulging in a "good cry." It seems to me that I would give a year of my life for a sight of your dear face and the touch of your lips to mine. I looked for you this noon, but in vain. There were no blue eyes watching for me, it seems, and no pleasant smile to welcome me. You cannot imagine how I miss you even in these little ways. Why my heart felt like a heavy stone in my bosom when I came back to the office. Will you think of me to-night, I wonder. Please fancy if you can, that I am with you, even as I would be if I could, and I send you a hundred kisses, and a heart full of the most devoted love.

How can I go away without seeing you—even for just a little. I am tempted to delay until Saturday evening, so I may see you to-morrow evening, at which time I suppose you will be on duty. Oh dear! how provoking it is to know that you are only a couple of blocks distant from me now and yet I cannot see you, but must go home, as dreary as a bird that has lost its mate. Well, it is something to know what a dear, patient, good-hearted darling I have got, for you must know, I consider that you belong to me exclusively, and no one else has any right to call you pet names, or to love you either. And I am jealous of my possessions, I assure you. I wish you would think enough of me to write me one letter while I am gone. Direct to Middletown, Conn., will you, dear?

Ah! if you were only going with me, Tom, I should be the happiest little woman in the world. We should be so happy together, for I wouldn't lose you in the least. Don't you believe it? Well, I shall have your picture, and looking in its eyes, will try to fancy the original near me. I expect I shall have it quite worn out pretty soon, and then I shall be obliged to have another one, which I hope will be more natural. You must excuse this paper and envelope, my dear, for it is the only kind we use here, and I must mail the letter before I go home.

I love you—no, I don't mean that, for you don't believe in any such things, you know. But I mean to say that I LIKE you so much, that it is very hard to say good night now, and good-by. Again and again I kiss you, and shall not be quite happy until I see you again. Yours, ever,

FANNIE.

LETTER FROM THE MURDERER.

WEDNESDAY, 2 P. M.

DEAR FANNIE: I received your note, and I must say it surprised me not a little, as well from its brevity as its formality, but it was welcome that is, the autograph, not the contents. I am not very well to-day, FANNIE, and would not be able to stand the storm that awaits me. I was in hopes of seeing you once more, in order to have an understanding with you, but you have decided otherwise, and I have nothing left to do but quietly acquiesce, and I can assure you it will be the most wretched nigh off I have spent for the last eighteen months. However, I am egotistical enough to attribute it to a press of business connected with the fair rather than an aversion on your part to see me. I know your sensitive nature must have been wounded in the extreme when you perused those cards I left on the table, but, dear you must consider the state of my feelings on that occasion. It was very imprudent of me to leave them there after having seen you, but I hope and trust you will find it in your heart to forgive me, and I would not blame you if you never spoke to me again. Oh, FANNIE, I earnestly hope it will never be your lot to suffer what I suffered on that evening. You, who I would have went through fire and water to serve, to leave me four long hours every minute an age, my brain racked with a thousand conflicting emotions, a prey to that most agonizing of tortures—suspense. If it is your determination, FANNIE, never to see me again I suppose it would be useless for me to endeavor to dissuade you or reverse your decision, but earnestly praying that there still exists a little latent affection for me sufficient to grant me one more interview. This is but just, FANNIE, as you promised to let me come to-night: but as it is not convenient for you, would you be pleased to write and state when you will be disengaged? Trusting that this may meet a favorable response, and wishing you a happy New-Year, I remain ever yours. J. B.

THE INQUEST.

Having empaneled a jury, the Coroner presented the following evidence, as obtained by him:

*Charles F. Willard*, of No. 81 Greenwich-street, sworn: The deceased is my sister; she was married and a widow; I do not know whether she was divorced from her husband or not; I last saw the deceased alive at the *World* newspaper office, where she was employed up to half past four P. M., Jan. 5; I learned last night between 11 and 12 o'clock that she was dead; I went to the house where she lived and saw her; I have seen Thomas Burke once; he was a Roundsman of the Seventh Precinct Police; he was in the habit of visiting my sister; I saw Burke at this house on Sunday night last, I left him in the house and have not seen him since; I have heard my sister say that Burke had made proposals of marriage to her, but that she had neglected him, and told him several times that she would rather he would keep away from her house, but he persisted in coming; I know nothing in relation to the shooting.

*Sophia A. Vandermark*, of No. 140 Ninth-avenue, sworn: The deceased has lived with me as a boarder since last October a year, and occupied the front parlor; she went to her place of business yesterday morning and came back between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.; I saw her when she came in; Thomas Burke was in the habit of visiting the deceased; I understood that he was a Police Officer; about 5 o'clock yesterday he came to the house; I let him in; he asked for Mrs. Willard and went to her room; he was dressed in citizen's clothes; when he came yesterday his face appeared to be flushed and he was somewhat excited; I heard him talking to Mrs. Willard but did not hear what he said; I went down stairs and about fifteen minutes after Mrs. Willard came down to get some coal; she remarked that she hoped the candle would not go out; she did not get the coal, but left the scuttle and candle at the foot of the stairs and went back to her room; she had just about time to get to the room when I heard the first pistol shot; I heard the deceased scream, and I ran to the foot of the stairs, and heard Mrs. Willard run to the door, when I heard another pistol shot; at the third report I came up stairs, and in running to Mrs. Willard's parlor I saw Burke lying on the floor, bleeding from a wound in the head; I looked round the room for Mrs. Willard, but she was not there; I next entered the back room, and thence into a bedroom adjoining, and saw her lying on the bed; when I went into the front room I saw a pistol lying near Burke's head; the one now shown looks like the one; the Police were notified, and the body of Burke removed from the house; I have had some conversation with Mrs. Willard in regard to Burke; she said he had proposed marriage to her, and that she had accepted him; last July she told me that they were going to be married on Thanksgiving Day; since that time she told me that she had altered her mind, and was not going to marry Burke.

*Elizabeth Leeds*, of No. 140 Ninth-avenue, being sworn: I saw deceased at 5 o'clock last night, when she came home; about fifteen minutes after she came into my room after a match; about 5:30 P. M. I heard the report of a pistol and heard the deceased scream, and she came to my door; I ran to the door to let her in, when I heard the report of the pistol a second time, the ball passing through the door; the deceased said she was shot, when I let her in; I heard the report of the pistol the third time; I did not go out of the room; I went to the assistance of deceased; she lived only two or three minutes after I let her in; I was not acquainted with Burke; deceased has told me that there was a man who was annoying her a good deal, but did not mention any name, and said he was a desperate man; when deceased came to my room for a match, she told me that a gentleman had called on her; I went into the front room and saw a man lying on the floor bleeding; soon after he was taken away by the officers.

*Moses Jackson*, an officer of the Sixteenth Precinct, sworn: About five minutes past five o'clock last night a boy told me that a lady had been shot on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twentieth-street; I went to the house immediately; on entering the parlor I saw a man on the floor, with a pistol near him; I found that three of the chambers had been discharged; I went into the back room, and saw Mrs. Willard on the bed; she was dead; I reported the case to the Station-house, when the Captain and myself had the body of Burke conveyed to the Jews' Hospital, where he died this morning.

*Joseph G. Shaw, M. D.*, sworn: I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Mrs. Willard, now lying dead at this house; found a pistol-shot wound in the left shoulder, and a second one in the left breast, an inch and a half from the median line, and three inches from the nipple; the ball passed through the heart, and lodged in the posterior part of the body, near the spine; death, in my opinion, was caused by internal hemorrhage, the result of wounds.

The testimony being declared closed, the case was committed to the consideration of the Jury, who after a brief consultation, returned the following

VERDICT.

"That the said woman came to her death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of THOMAS M. BURKE, on the 5th of January, 1867, at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twentieth-street."

Mrs. WILLARD was 28 years of age, and a native of Connecticut. BURKE was a native of the United States, and 35 years of age. He resided at No. 185 East Twenty-ninth-street.

An inquest will be held by Coroner GAMBLE over the remains of the murderer and suicide, this morning. He had been a member of the Metropolitan Police force for several years.

**The Lost Sailors of the Fleetwing—Large Funeral at Staten Island.**

Funeral services in memory of Capt. CHARLES M. HAZLETON and Capt. DAVID J. WOOD, two of the four unfortunates belonging to the crew of the *Fleetwing*, who were washed overboard during the ocean yacht race on the 19th of December, were held yesterday at Tottenville, Staten Island, their late residence. The services took place in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and were attended by upwards of 1,200 persons, comprising citizens from all parts of the island, from New-Jersey and from New-York. The members of Huguenot Lodge No. 381, F. A. M., to which the deceased belonged, turned out in a body, and delegations were present from St. Stephen's Lodge, South Amboy; Raritan Lodge, Perth Amboy; Tompkins Lodge and Richmond Lodge, Staten Island. Religious services were suspended in all the other churches on that part of the island, and their pastors joined in the funeral ceremonies at St. Paul's. Among the reverend clergy who assisted in the services were Rev. Mr. CHADWICK, of Bethel Church, Staten Island; Rev. Mr. DANDY, of Perth Amboy; Rev. Mr. GODDARD, of St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island; Rev. Mr. TREAT, of Woodrow Church, Staten Island, and Rev. Mr. WATTERS, of St. Paul's. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. CHADWICK, of Bethel Church, from a text in 1st Samuel, 20th chapter and 3d verse—"There is but a step between me and death." It was a well-conceived, appropriate and impressive address. He paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the two young men whose loss they all so deeply deplored, and who had gained the respect of the community in which they lived by their manliness and courage, and for their good character as husbands, sons and neighbors. He gave a brief sketch of the deceased, from which it appeared that Capt. HAZLETON was born at Manahawkan, New-Jersey, and would have been 28 years old on the 7th of this month. Capt WOOD was 27 years of age at the time of his death, and was born in Tottenville, Staten Island. Both of them, previous to their embarking on the ocean yacht race, were commanders of schooners engaged in the coasting trade, and both of them were married and leave widows residing at Tottenville.

At the close of Mr. CHADWICK's discourse, Rev. Mr. GODDARD briefly addressed the audience, and spoke in eloquent and praiseworthy terms of the heroism and courage of the deceased, whose names, he said, would forever remain identified with one of the proudest achievements of American enterprise and seamanship, and should serve as exemplars for the emulation of the young men of Staten Island.

**Statistics of Emigration.**

From the tables compiled by the Commissioners of Emigration it appears that during the month of December the number of emigrants arriving at Castle Garden was as follows:

| Ports of Clearance. | Vessels | Bondable Passengers. | Passengers not Liable to Bond. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 16 | 3,784 | 229 |
| London | 4 | 834 | 3 |
| Glasgow | 4 | 564 | 13 |
| Havre | 1 | 409 | — |
| Hamburg | 6 | 2,272 | 7 |
| Bremen | 2 | 1,282 | — |
| Genoa | 1 | 40 | 7 |
| Christiana | 1 | 83 | — |
| Antwerp | 1 | 108 | 3 |
| Total | 36 | 9,376 | 262 |
| Sailing vessels | 16 | 2,747 | 24 |
| Steamers | 20 | 6,629 | 238 |
| Total | 36 | 9,376 | 262 |

DESTINATION OF PASSENGERS.

Alabama, 6; British Columbia, 1; Canada, 80; California, 108; Connecticut, 97; Cuba, 2; Delaware, 7; District of Columbia, 33; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 869; Iowa, 137; Indiana 118; Kentucky, 65; Kansas, 16; Louisiana, 68; Massachusetts, 469; Maryland, 64; Maine, 12; Michigan, 246; Minnesota, 69; Missouri, 175; Mexico, 6; Mississippi, 11; New-Hampshire, 1; Nova Scotia, 6; New-York, 4,217; New-Jersey, 283; Nebraska, 9; North Carolina, 3; New-Brunswick, 1; Rhode Island, 76; Ohio, 682; Pennsylvania, 1,124; South Carolina, 5; South America, 6; Texas, 16; Tennessee, 17; Vermont, 7; Virginia, 55; Wisconsin, 462. Total, 9,638.

*Table showing the Number of Passengers brought by Sailing and Steam Vessels, and the Comparative Mortality and Births on the Voyage, for December, 1866.*

| PORT OF SAILING. | STEAMSHIPS. No. of Vessels. | Cabin Passengers. | Steerage Passengers. | Births. | Deaths. | SAILING VESSELS. No. of Vessels. | Cabin Passengers. | Steerage Passengers. | Births. | Deaths. | TOTAL. No. of Vessels. | Cabin Passengers. | Steerage Passengers. | Births. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antwerp | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 148 | 3 | 11 | 1 | .. | 148 | 3 | 11 |
| Bremen | 2 | 296 | 1077 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 296 | 1077 | .. | .. |
| Glasgow | 4 | 71 | 578 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 71 | 578 | .. | .. |
| Christiania | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 82 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 82 | .. | .. |
| Genoa | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 46 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 46 | .. | 1 |
| Havre | 3 | 450 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 450 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hamburg | 2 | 140 | 878 | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 1134 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 144 | 2012 | 6 | 10 |
| Kronstadt | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| London, via Havre | 2 | 70 | 691 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 79 | 691 | .. | 1 |
| London | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 14 | 167 | .. | 3 | 2 | 14 | 167 | .. | 3 |
| Leghorn | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| Liverpool | 12 | 419 | 3412 | .. | 1 | 6 | 3 | 554 | .. | 3 | 18 | 422 | 3396 | .. | 4 |
| | 25 | 1455 | 6666 | .. | 2 | 16 | 24 | 2142 | 9 | 28 | 41 | 1479 | 8808 | 9 | 30 |
| To December | 376 | 26052 | 150265 | 83 | 814 | 333 | 612 | 72756 | 153 | 823 | 709 | 26664 | 222021 | 236 | 1637 |
| Total Jan. 1, 1867 | 401 | 27507 | 156931 | 83 | 816 | 349 | 636 | 74898 | 162 | 851 | 750 | 28143 | 231829 | 245 | 1667 |

## POLICE COURTS.

**The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.**

STABBING AFFRAY.

JAMES MURPHY entered the apartments of PATRICK HUGHES, of No. 206 Broadway, on Friday evening, and became involved in a quarrel which led to blows, when MURPHY drew a knife and stabbed HUGHES in the back, causing a severe wound. The assailant then made his escape. Officer SCHNEIDER, of the Second Precinct, arrested the accused yesterday, and he was arrainged before the Court, when a complaint was made against him by the wife of the injured man, as HUGHES was unable to appear. MURPHY was committed for trial.

**Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.**

A HOUSE THIEF.

A boy named JOSEPH DOUGLASS was arraigned on a charge of entering the dwelling of Mr. MARCOTTE, at No. 687 Broadway, on Saturday evening, and stealing and attempting to carry away a set of furs and some valuable jewelry belonging to Mrs. MARCOTTE. The thief was caught in the act and did not attempt to deny his guilt. He was yesterday committed by Justice LEDWITH for trial, in default of $1,500 bail.

COLD COFFEE.

A poor, miserably clad fellow, answering to the name of JAS. COFFEE, was brought before the Magistrate yesterday, charged with stealing an overcoat valued at $50 from the residence of the owner thereof, Mr. OWEN D. POMEROY. In extenuation of his crime the prisoner plead the insufficiency of his own apparel to protect him from the cold weather. The Magistrate committed him for trial, in default of $500 bail.

**Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.**

ROBBING A BAKE-HOUSE.

On Saturday night, at a late hour, some one forced the door of the bake-shop in the cellar of No. 646 Water-street, of which W. H. MOFFATT is the proprietor, and stole therefrom two barrels of flour valued at $28. Yesterday morning he informed the Police, who tracked the flour to the apartments of PATRICK GINNARD, on the third floor of No. 656 Water-street. Upon searching that place they found some flour in a chest, which was at once recognized by Mr. MOFFATT as a portion of the stolen property. GINNARD, with his two sons—PATRICK, Jr., and JAMES—were then arrested and taken before Justice MANSFIELD, where they each denied their guilt, and said the flour must have been brought into the house while they were asleep, and without their knowledge. The trio were committed for examination.

ONE OF THE FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE.

JAMES ROCHE, who resides at No. 270 Ninth-street, went out to take a walk on Saturday evening, and before his return home stepped into Mr. RICE's liquor-store in South-street, where he became grossly inebriated, and then started homeward. When he reached his dwelling he discovered the loss of his gold watch, valued at $53, a pencil-case worth $15, and $120 in United States Treasury notes, [illegible] in his pocket [illegible] ... during the evening, he caused that ... arrest, when the pencil-case was found [illegible] JOHN KANE, who ... He was committed by the ... in default of $1,000 bail.

## LAW REPORTS.

**Court Calendars This Day.**

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Part I.—Held by Justice Sutherland—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 759—Thomson et al. vs. Bell et al. | 1055—Bennett vs. Cond. |
| 1125—Luff vs. Goodwin. | 317—Gould vs. Wollson. |
| 178—Mason vs. Maxwell. | 431—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c. |
| 819—Sherwood vs. Lane | 757—Copeland vs. Watson. |
| 335—Van Valen vs. Wood et al. | 1079—Cunedehy vs. Dinsmore. |
| 705—Foster et al. vs. Willard. | 473—Kinne vs. Ford. |
| 1187—Brion et al. vs. Raphael. | 1341—Genet vs. Howland. |
| 147—McCready et al. vs. Johnson et al. | 953—Hall vs. Webster. |
| 1035—Ogden vs. Harwood. | 125—Denton vs. Myers. |
| | 23—Leland vs. Leland. |
| | 541—Kiersted vs. Clarke et al. |

*Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 752—Nelson, Jr., vs. Odiorne. | 952—Warring vs. The Hoffman Fire Ins. Co. |
| 753—Same vs. Same. | 830—Stephens vs. Donaldson. |
| 1108—Martin vs. Clapp. | 878—Darrough vs. Scullin. |
| 2236—Crosby vs. Hawley. | 468—Ballatine vs. Henry. |
| 2240—Roberts vs. Phelan. | 347—Chase vs. Lloyd. |
| 1070—Desmon vs. Hacks. | 629—Anderson vs. The Minnesota Min. Co., et al. |
| 1166—Hosford vs. Williams. | 727—Bloomfield vs. Starman & Edge. |
| 618—Dyer vs. Otis. | 961—Coffin vs. Kelly, Sheriff. |
| 866—Bull vs. Shumocker. | |
| 1028—Ward vs. Dillon. | |
| 1020—Langsley vs. The European Petroleum Co. | |
| 1050—Paton vs. Butterfield. | |

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Clerke J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

The following is a portion of the regular first Monday motion calendar:

*Class One.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1—Murfey vs. Chase. | 18—Abell et al. vs. Lamckon. |
| 2—Jouanique vs. Rushton. | 19—Dillon vs. De Brackeleer et al. |
| 3—Duysters, &c., vs. Herkenrath. | 20—White vs. Van Every. |
| 4—Strong vs. Moore. | 21—Same vs. Same. |
| 5—Clementson vs. Wilson. | 22—Hen vs. Bier. |
| 6—Bentley et al. vs. Bradford et al. | 23—Barrett vs. Aborn et al. |
| 7—Berringer vs. Bach. | 24—Daby vs. Ericsson. |
| 8—Letz et al. vs. Myer. | 25—Schmetz vs. Hess et al. |
| 9—Sergeant et al. vs. Barrows et al. | 26—O'Donnel vs. The Same. |
| 10—Smith vs. Corlett. | 27—Rubino vs. The Same. |
| 11—Pryer vs. Dillon. | 28—Flechtheim vs. The Same. |
| 12—Swan vs. Danenbrum et al. | 29—Stoepel vs. Burger. |
| 13—Kerr et al. vs. Pepper. | 30—Jaffray et al. vs. Strauss |
| 14—Radliff et al vs. Cassidy. | 31—Haswell et al. vs. Satern. |
| 15—Behm et al. vs. Dewey et al. | 32—O'Connell vs. Van Winkle et al. |
| 16—Whitbeck vs. Kirk et al. | 33—Morris vs. Anderson et al. |
| 17—Conkling vs. Hasbrook. | |

*Class Two.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 34—Lang vs. Lang. | 39—Esty vs. Embler. |
| 35—In re. the application of E. H. Anderson, Rec'r, &c. | 40—De Wolf et al. vs. Gruber et al. |
| 36—In re. the award in favor of Wm. D. Reynolds, &c., vs. Reid. | 41—Fuller et al. vs. Grube et al. |
| 37—Wilson vs. Gillender. | 42—Wilson et al. vs. Gillender. |
| 38—Kennedy vs. Simpson et al. | 43—Collins, Jr., vs. Clark et al. |

*Class Three.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 44—Bell vs. Karst et al. | 47—Silliman et al. vs. The Same. |
| 45—Doan vs. Hillyer et al. | 48—Whitney vs. Sanford. |
| 46—Sargent et al. vs. Herrick et al. | 49—Zinc et al. vs. Lalor et al. |
| | 50—Ross vs. Williams et al. |

*Class Four.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 51—Sanborn vs. Herring et al. | 55—Woodruff vs. Prince et al. |
| 52—Savage vs. Pike et al. | 56—Varnum vs. Crawford. |
| 53—Hirsch vs. Olliver. | 57—Purcell vs. Purcell et al. |
| 54—Wardlom, &c., vs. Kehoe. | 58—Peyser vs. Friedman. |
| | 59—Daly vs. Ericsson. |
| | 60—Allen vs. Denlow. |

*Class Five.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 61—Watkins vs. Mizener. | 63—Adams vs. Carson. |
| 62—Paillard et al. vs Dawson | |

*Class Six.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 64—Dicke et al. vs. Heim. | 73—Meeker et al. vs. McGunn et al. |
| 65—Weeks vs. Hart. | 74—Canfield vs. Lloyd. |
| 66—Croton River National Bank vs. Dayton. | 75—Morange vs. Wheeler. |
| 67—Massignani vs. Speroni. | 76—Williams vs. McIntire et al. |
| 68—Grimm vs. Drigan. | 77—Leszynsky vs. Halling et al. |
| 69—James et al. vs. Rolland. | 78—Meeker et al vs. McGinn. |
| 70—Josephi vs. Adler. | 79—Dike et al vs. Herm. |
| 71—Alling vs. Wait. | 80—Shuter vs. Cobwart. |
| 72—Britton vs. Bailey. | |

*Class Seven.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 81—Judson et al. vs. Comstock. | 85—Stillman et al. vs. Gruter et al. |
| 82—The People ex rel. Mudgett vs. Sykes et al. | 86—In re the app. of James Lynch et al. for mandamus, &c. |
| 83—The People ex rel. Lanchanten et al. vs. Lacoate et al. | 87—Smith et al. vs. Woodworth. |
| 84—Smith et al. vs. Woodworth. | 88—Graux vs. Pendleton. |

The calendar will be called at 12 o'clock, noon. The balance of the above calendar will be published on Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

We are unable to publish the calendar of this Court to-day, as the same was not made out on Saturday afternoon.

SPECIAL TERM.

No calendar posted.

SUPERIOR COURT.

*Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 2841—McGahey vs. Hunter. | 2631—George, the Count Johannes vs. Fisk. |
| 2843—Same vs. Same. | 2679—Unger vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad Co. |
| 2525—Read vs. Orton. | |
| 2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton. | |
| 2735—Stratton vs. Neene. | |
| 2395—Whittemore vs. Lery. | 2599—Bonney vs. Lynch. |
| 2815—Gibson vs. Farrell. | 2429—Cook vs. Genin. |
| 2769—Burns vs. The Mayor, &c. | 2081—Rice et al. vs. Spear. |
| 2771—Casey vs. The Same. | |
| 2551—Folle vs. The North American Fire Insurance Co. | |

*Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 2526—Taylor vs. Ketchum. | 2842—Same vs. Same. |
| 1964—Goodridge vs. The National Fire Insurance Co. | 2712—Borst vs. Mechbock. |
| | 2848—Patterson vs. Townsend. |
| 2906—Peck vs. Negbouer. | 2378—Migel vs. Murray. |
| 1491—Baltz vs. Gudemann. | 2427—Gregory vs. Stokes. |
| 2778—McFadden vs. Blake. | 2480—Horton vs. Smith. |
| 2810—Ryan vs. Harney, Jr. | 2076—Williams vs. Morse et al. |
| 1572—Snelling vs. Howard. | |
| 2844—McGahey vs. Hunter et al. | |

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

A General Term of this Court will be held to-day, and continue during the week; the December calendar only will be called. The Trial Term calendars will not be made up until Saturday next.

MARINE COURT.

*Held by Gross, J.—The Calendar will be called at 10 o'clock, A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 351—Chapple vs. Boynton. | 5—Seitz vs. Strauss. |
| 269—Valentine vs. Valentine. | 6—Weigald vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company. |
| 279—Strong vs. Van Valen. | |
| 340—Beebe vs. Schultz. | 7—McDermott vs. Cusick. |
| 341—Same vs. McCully. | 8—Cartborg vs. Buckley. |
| 35—Bulte vs. Cohen. | 9—Bolger vs. Atchison. |
| 355—Gray vs. Holman. | 10—Van Hosen vs. Stutts. |
| 1—Holland vs. Zimmerman. | 11—Bauer vs. Krauss. |
| 2—Uhl vs. Franklin. | 13—Wright vs. Remond. |
| 3—McElroy vs. McCabe. | 14—Kerns vs. Duffy. |
| 4—Friedberg vs. Schackelford. | |

**The January Term of the Law Courts.**

This morning all the Law Courts will commence the January Term with unusually full calendars. The Circuit Calendar has been renumbered and printed in very convenient form. Copies may be had on application to Mr. J. B McKEAN, Clerk of Circuit, Part I. It contains 2,707 causes. During this month Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND will hold Part I., Circuit. In Part II., held at No. 73 Duane street, Mr. Justice PECKHAM, of Albany, will preside. This year we shall have five Supreme Court Justices to perform duty in the First Judicial District, which comprises the City and County of New-York. Justice LEONARD, who for the last year has been in the Court of Appeals, will, during 1867, act as Presiding Justice. The General Term Supreme Court, will be held this month by Justices LEONARD, BARNARD and INGRAHAM. There will be no Special Term until the first Monday of February. Mr. Justice CLARKE will sit at Chambers during the month, and to and including the Saturday preceeding the first Monday of February. Notice is given that all applications for orders, and other business at Chambers must be made to the Justice assigned to that branch of the Court. Hereafter no causes will be reserved generally after they are placed on the day circuit calendars.

There will be a General Term of the Superior Court held by Chief Justice ROBERTSON and Justices BARBOUR and GARVIN; a Special Term held by Justice MONELL, and two Trial Terms, at which Jurors will be required to attend. Part I. will be held by Justice MCCUNN and Part II. by Justice JONES. No new calendar of issues of fact has been made up in this Court, as has been the practice heretofore at the beginning of the year.

In the Common Pleas, after the first week, (during which there will be a General Term,) there will be two Special Terms for the trial of issues of fact at which Jurors will be required to attend. Judge CARDOZO will hold Part I., and DALY, First Judge, Part II. Judge BRADY will sit at Chambers and Special Term for the purpose of transacting *ex parte* business, hearing issues of law, motions, &c. During the General Term all the Judges will attend to Chamber business, from 10 o'clock till 11 o'clock A. M.

There will be three branches of the Marine Court this month. Judge GROSS will hold Part I., Judge HEARNE Part II., and Judge ALKER will sit at Chambers.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 5, 1867.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C. 108⅛ | 100 Quick. Min. Co.... | 45 |
| 500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62 107½ | 200 do......2d call | 45 |
| 45,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'62 105¾ | 100 Mar. Min. Co...... | 12¾ |
| 5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64 105⅝ | 600 do............ | 13 |
| 3,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 | 100 Mar. Min. Pref...... | 32 |
| New Issue........ 104 | 100 do.............. | 32½ |
| 20,000 do...2d call..c 103⅞ | 100 At. Mail St. C...b30 | 108 |
| 10,000 do........... 103⅞ | 5 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. | 169 |
| 1,000 Tr. Notes, 7.3-10s. | 100 do..........s60 | 165 |
| First Ser. ........ 105 | 590 N. Y. Cen. ....... | 111⅛ |
| 500 do......Small 104⅞ | 1300 Erie R. .......... | 67⅞ |
| 4,000 do.....3d Ser. 104⅞ | 400 do....2d call..c | 67½ |
| 4,000 Tenn. St. 6s...x-c 67½ | 100 do..........b8 | 67⅞ |
| 10,000 do........... 67½ | 275 Reading R. ........ | 105 |
| 1,000 do........... 67⅞ | 100 do............. | 105¼ |
| 10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 67½ | 450 Erie R. Pr. ....... | 84½ |
| 4,000 N. Y. St. 7s, '70.. 102½ | 40 N. Y. & N. H. R. ... | 115 |
| 5,000 N. Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan......R. 105 | 20 Mich. Cen. R. ...... | 108 |
| | 100 do.......2d call | 108 |
| 10,000 N.Car.St.6s...x-c 51¼ | 69 do............ | 108¼ |
| 1,000 N. Car. 6s, N. .... 57 | 400 M. S. & N. I. R. ... | 82⅝ |
| 1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R. ....... 95 | 600 do..........s3 | 82¾ |
| 25,000 Missouri 6s....... 95 | 199 Panama R......x-d | 260 |
| 1,000 Erie 1st M. ....... 102 | 200 Ill. Cen. R. ....... | 121⅜ |
| 1,000 Hud.R.2d S.F.B. 103 | 100 do............. | 121⅜ |
| 1,000 Mich. So.S.F.Bs. 96 | 50 do............. | 122 |
| 1,000 Harlem 1st M.... 101 | 300 do............. | 121⅝ |
| 1,000 To.&W.1st M.Ex 93 | 210 Clev. & P. R. ...... | 89⅞ |
| | 1100 Chic. & N. W.......c | 45½ |
| 8,000 Gal.&C.1st M... 100 | 100 do...........b10 | 43 |
| [illegible] 96 | 200 do............. | [illegible] |
| 2,000 [illegible] & T. ... 73 | [illegible] do........b5 | 45 |
| 2,040 [illegible] 45 | 800 do...........b5 | 44 |
| [illegible] 7s 8[illegible] | 12 Cleve. P. & Pr. .. | 8⅝ |
| 50 Fourth National ..... 107 | 10 do...........c | 84½ |
| 5 Adams Ex. Co.......... 72 | [illegible] do...........c | 84¾ |
| 10 do............... 72 | 30 do............. | 87 |
| 2 Cameron Coal........ 10 | 400 do.......2d call | 82⅝ |
| 100 West. U. Tel. ....... 46⅛ | 700 Clev. & Tol. ....... | 124 |
| 100 So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R. ........ 114 | 500 do..........b10 | 124⅝ |
| | 200 Chic. & R. I. ...... | 104 |
| 200 do............ 114½ | 400 do............. | 104¾ |
| [illegible] do.........b5 115 | [illegible] Tol., W. & W. ... | 45 |
| 25 Del. & Hud. C....... 164 | 60 N. J. Cen. ........ | 126 |
| [illegible] Ex. Co....... | [illegible] | 1 5 |
| [illegible] | 200 do............. | [illegible] |
| 100 Wilkesbarre Coal.. 56 | 100 Mil. & St. P. ..... | 48 |
| 200 Union Nav. Co..... 108 | 18 Mil. & P.D.C. 2d P... | 80 |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | Union Nav. Co.... | 108⅞ | 500 | Mich. S. & N. I..... | 82⅞ |
| 400 | do.......... | 108⅞ | 500 | do........b10 | 82½ |
| 100 | do.........s2 | 108⅞ | 300 | do............ | 82⅝ |
| 100 | do.........s3 | 108⅞ | 100 | do........b10 | 82⅝ |
| 200 | Mariposa Min. b10 | 12⅝ | 200 | do............ | 82⅝ |
| 100 | Mariposa Pr...... | 32 | 800 | Clev. & Pitts R.... | 89 |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen........c | 111⅛ | 200 | do.........b3 | 89 |
| 200 | do..........c | 111⅛ | 200 | do............ | 89⅛ |
| 200 | do........b10 | 111⅞ | 100 | do.........s10 | 89⅛ |
| 100 | do............ | 111⅜ | 400 | do.........b3 | 89¼ |
| 100 | do........b10 | 111½ | 200 | Chi. & R. I. & P. b10 | 103⅝ |
| 100 | do.........b3 | 111⅝ | 100 | do............ | 103⅝ |
| 200 | Erie R.........s3 | 67⅝ | 100 | do.........b3 | 103⅝ |
| 800 | do............ | 67¼ | 500 | Chi. & N. W...... | 45⅛ |
| 200 | do.........b3 | 67¼ | 100 | do.........b3 | 45⅝ |
| 400 | do.........s3 | 67⅛ | 200 | do........b10 | 45⅝ |
| 300 | do.........b3 | 67⅞ | 1400 | do............ | 45⅝ |
| 400 | do........b10 | 67⅜ | 100 | do.........b3 | 45¾ |
| 500 | do............ | 67⅞ | 200 | do.........s3 | 45½ |
| 200 | do........b30 | 67½ | 400 | do.........s3 | 45⅝ |
| 200 | do.........b5 | 67⅝ | 800 | Chi. & N. W. P.....c | 82⅝ |
| 1200 | Reading R.....s3 | 104⅞ | 600 | do............ | 82⅝ |
| 500 | do.........s3 | 105 | 400 | do............ | 82½ |
| 500 | do........b10 | 105 | 400 | do...........c | 82⅝ |
| 300 | do............ | 104⅞ | 300 | do.........b3 | 82⅝ |
| 100 | P., F. W. & C....b5 | 104⅝ | | | |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Wilksbarre Coal... | 59 | 1200 | Reading R......b3 | 105½ |
| 200 | Butler Coal ...... | 18¼ | 600 | do............ | 105½ |
| 600 | do............ | 18⅜ | 200 | Tol., W. & W...... | 45 |
| 200 | do.........b30 | 19 | 200 | do............ | 45¼ |
| 200 | Quick. Min....... | 44⅝ | 200 | M. S. & N. I......b3 | 82⅞ |
| 100 | do.........b3 | 44⅝ | 600 | do............ | 82⅞ |
| 100 | do.........s3 | 44⅝ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R........ | 122 |
| 100 | Mar. Min......... | 13⅛ | 200 | do.........b3 | 122⅛ |
| 100 | do...........c | 13 | 400 | Clev. & Pitts...... | 88⅞ |
| 100 | do............ | 13⅛ | 600 | do............ | 90 |
| 800 | Union Nav. Co.... | 108½ | 500 | do............ | 90½ |
| 200 | West. U. Tel..... | 46¾ | 800 | do............ | 90⅞ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen......... | 112 | 800 | Chic. & N. W...... | 46⅛ |
| 300 | do............ | 112⅞ | 600 | do............ | 46⅛ |
| 200 | do............ | 112⅛ | 200 | do...........c | 46⅛ |
| 100 | do.........b3 | 112⅞ | 100 | do.........s10 | 46⅛ |
| 100 | do............ | 112⅞ | 200 | do.........s3 | 46⅛ |
| 200 | do............ | 112⅞ | 100 | do.........b3 | 46⅜ |
| 100 | do.........s3 | 112⅞ | 200 | Chi. & N. W. Pr.... | 82⅞ |
| 200 | do............ | 112⅞ | 800 | do............ | 82⅞ |
| 100 | do.........s60 | 112 | 100 | do...........c | 82⅞ |
| 200 | do............ | 112⅜ | 600 | do............ | 82⅞ |
| 3100 | Erie R.......... | 67⅞ | 100 | do.........s3 | 82⅝ |
| 300 | do...........c | 67⅞ | 400 | P., Ft. W. & C.....x-d | 105 |
| 600 | do............ | 67⅞ | 100 | do............ | 104⅞ |
| 400 | do.........s3 | 67⅞ | 100 | do.........b3 | 105 |
| 100 | Chi. R. I. & P..... | 104⅛ | 200 | do............ | 104⅞ |
| 100 | do............ | 104⅛ | 300 | Mil. & St. P....... | 47 |
| 200 | do.........b3 | 104⅛ | 100 | do............ | 47½ |

MONDAY, Jan. 7—A. M.

The official statement of the Public Debt of the United States, as for the 1st January, 1867, was published (by telegraph from Washington) on Saturday last, and the comparison made on our editorial page of that morning with the previous monthly exhibit of Dec. 1. We embrace the occasion of our annual review of the business at this port of the year just closed, to compare the present Public Debt return with that of the 1st of January, 1866. The changes are numerous in the denominations of the Debt, and the actual reduction of the principal, **$173,256,362** —say *one hundred and seventy-three and a quarter million of dollars*. The additional amount of temporary debt funded amounts to **$233,342,450.**

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 1, 1867.

| | Jan. 1, 1866. | Jan. 1, 1867. |
|---|---|---|
| Original 5-20s, 1862 | $514,780,500 | $514,780,500 |
| Five-twenties, 1864 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 |
| Five-twenties, 1865 | 50,590,300 | 183,381,750 |
| Consolidated 5-20s | ——— | 98,062,950 |
| Sixes of 1881 | 283,661,800 | 283,740,850 |
| Old Sixes, 1867-8 | 18,323,592 | 15,783,442 |
| Five ℔ cents, 10-40s | 172,770,100 | 171,069,350 |
| Fives of 1871-74 | 27,022,000 | 27,022,000 |
| Navy Pension Fund | ——— | 11,750,000 |
| Total Gold-bearing | $1,167,148,292 | $1,400,490,742 |
| Seven-thirties, 1867-8 | $830,000,000 | 676,856,600 |
| Compounds, 6s, 1867-8 | 188,549,041 | 141,900,840 |
| Sixes to Pacific Road | 3,002,000 | 10,622,000 |
| Deposits on Interest | 97,257,194 | ——— |
| Six ℔ cent. Certificates | 60,667,000 | ——— |
| Total Currency-interest | $1,179,475,235 | $832,379,440 |
| Greenbacks | $426,231,389 | $380,497,842 |
| Fractional Currency | 26,000,000 | 28,732,812 |
| Gold Notes | 7,298,140 | 16,442,680 |
| Deposits free of interest | 1,166,880 | 16,518,600 |
| Total free of interest | $460,686,830 | $442,191,934 |
| Total Debt in gross | $2,807,310,257 | $2,675,062,606 |
| Less cash in Treasury | 90,729,881 | 131,737,332 |
| Total | $2,716,581,536 | $2,543,325,174 |
| | Jan. 1, 1866. | Jan. 1, 1867. |
| Gold on hand | $45,735,550 | $97,841,968 |
| Gold Notes out | 7,288,140 | 16,442,680 |
| Belonging to Government | $38,447,410 | $81,399,288 |

The Foreign Commerce of the port of New-York for the year 1866 has been declared officially from the Custom-house for only eleven months of the year; but semi-officially, (by weeks,) since 30th November. With these figures we are enabled to make a close approximation of the results—Import and Export—of the year, as compared with the corresponding data of 1865. The tables and comparisons will be rendered more exact for both years in the course of a few weeks. We add to our present figures the movements of Gold and Silver at New-York, and also the Gold receipts for Customs and Gold disbursements for Interest on the Funded Public Debt, by the United States Treasury.

The Import Entries at New-York for the year 1866, exclusive of Foreign Gold and Silver, were, in gold value, as compared with the previous year, 1865, as follows:

| | 1866. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1 to Nov. 30 | $277,535,677 | $196,698,093 |
| Five weeks since | 20,422,247 | 25,921,045 |
| Total gross entries | $297,957,924 | $222,619,138 |

The gross entries of 1866, as above, exceed the value of foreign merchandise actually marketed, or which passed through the Custom-house, duty paid, as for consumption, by $22,874,867. The amounts thus marketed were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In foreign dry goods | | $118,586,942 |
| General foreign merchandise | | 157,496,115* |
| | | $276,083,057 |
| Compared with 1865: | | |
| Dry goods marketed | $91,862,968 | |
| General merchandise | 127,545,366 | |
| | | 219,408,334 |
| Increase taken by New-York market | | $56,675,723 |

* Month of December estimated.

In connection with this increase of nearly 25 ℔ cent. on the Foreign Imports taken by this market, we note the following movements of Specie as compared with the previous year:

| | 1866. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Bullion from California | $42,740,913 | $20,680,164 |
| Foreign Gold and Silver | 9,624,432 | 2,123,281 |
| Total receipts by sea | $52,365,345 | $22,803,445 |
| Exports of Specie | 62,498,015 | 30,003,683 |
| Difference outward from New-York | $10,132,670 | $7,200,238 |

The Treasury of the United States received in Gold for Customs, in the calendar year 1866:

| | |
|---|---|
| At the port of New-York | $130,222,092 |
| At the out-ports | 49,626,587* |
| Total in Gold | $179,848,679 |
| Gold interest paid at N. York. $48,680,377 | |
| At other offices, say 22,000,000 | 70,680,377 |
| Surplus from Customs | $109,168,302 |
| Added to Treasury Gold balances | 42,951,878 |
| Sold and otherwise disposed of | $66,216,424 |

The Treasury balances in Gold and Silver on

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan. 1, 1866, were | $45,735,550 |
| Net addition for Treasury account | 42,951,878 |
| Added by Depositors | 9,154,540 |
| Gold balances on Jan. 1, 1867 | $97,841,968 |

*Month of December at out-ports estimated at $2,250,000.

The declared Currency values of the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Foreign articles reexported from New-York for the years 1865 and 1866 are as follows:

| | 1866. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1 to Nov. 30 | $174,916,017 | $155,800,894 |
| Five weeks since | 16,787,585 | 22,826,602 |
| Total, exclusive of Gold | $191,703,602 | $178,626,396 |
| Average rate of Gold | 137 ℔ cent. | 149 ℔ cent. |

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,140,074, against the total entries of $4,103,468 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,875,002, against $6,054,981 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $817,512, against $552,027 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,599,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 20,927 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,555.

We now resume our weekly Comparative Summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at New-York, as from the beginning of the current *fiscal year*, July 1, 1866.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Dec. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $23,505,223 | Dec. 8 | $4,68,281 |
| August | 23,3[illegible] | Dec. 15 | 3,[illegible] |
| September | 21,685,6[illegible] | Dec. 22 | 6,224,[illegible] |
| October | 23,398,0[illegible] | Dec. 29 | 2,428,194 |
| November | 19,907,917 | Jan. 5 | 4,14 .074 |
| Total since July 1 | | | $1[illegible]5,731,347 |
| Against same time last year | | | 1[illegible],[illegible]40 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $8,692,293 |

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Dec. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $13,486,469 | Dec. 5 | $3,485,835 |
| August | 22,923,510 | Dec. 12 | 3,191,416 |
| September | 11,571,223 | Dec. 19 | 4,005,672 |
| October | 14,812,833 | Dec. 26 | 3,231,610 |
| Nov. | 13,984,065 | Jan. 2 | 2,751,0[illegible] |
| Total since July 1 | | | $93,965,685 |
| Against same time last year | | | 108,2[illegible]8,108 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $14,242,42[illegible] |
| Gold, Jan. 5, 1867 | | | 134⅛ ℔ cent. |
| Gold, Jan. 6, 1866 | | | 141⅝ ℔ cent. |

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1866, have been:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $5,821,459 | Dec. 8 | $570,596 |
| August | 1,587,851 | Dec. 15 | 1,348,583 |
| September | 834,550 | Dec. 22 | 280,236 |
| October | 1,463,450 | Dec. 29 | 1,072,190 |
| November | 3,766,690 | Jan. 5 | 817,512 |
| Total since July 1 | | | $17,533,097 |
| Against same time last year | | | 12,599,838 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $4,933,259 |

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $5,115,843 | October | $3,744,757 |
| August | 6,012,951 | November | 2,940,337 |
| September | 2,895,102 | December | 4,443,554 |
| Total since July 1 | | | $25,152,544 |
| Against same time last year | | | 12,103,180 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $13,049,364 |

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

| Customs Received. | | Gold Interest Paid. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $11,617,979 | July | $5,873,378 |
| August | 12,700,094 | August | 356,765 |
| September | 12,474,076 | September | 2,63[illegible],532 |
| October | 11,507,697 | October | 218,121 |
| November | 8,087,584 | November | 14,786,261 |
| December | 3,924,975 | December | 1,722,406 |
| January 5 | 1,368,000 | January 5 | 3,934,000 |
| Total | $63,689,505 | Total | $29,521,463 |
| To date, 1866 | 67,824,338 | To date, 1866 | 26,796,874 |

The trade of the past week, interrupted by the holidays, has shown no decided revival since the advent of the New Year. There is more doing than in December in the way of paying Customs Duties on Foreign Goods, in preparation for the trade to come, but the general appearance of business in Imported and Domestic Commission Goods, is still dull, and the Export movement, notwithstanding favorable advices in regard to Cotton and Grain, from Liverpool, is by no means brisk. There is some improvement reported by mail and telegraph in the direct Cotton exports from the South. The Exchange made against this movement, and which has thus far appeared in the New-York market, is not equal to the demand, and Bills on London ruled firm through the week and left off at 109¼ ℔ cent. The Gold Room has made another advance of about 1 ℔ cent. Money, with the exception of Friday, (which was a tight day among the Brokers,) has ruled steady at 7 ℔ cent. The Stock Exchange has advanced both on the Public Funds and the Railway Stocks.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Gold Coin | 133⅞@135@133⅛@134⅛ |
| Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 105⅜@107⅞ |
| Consolidated 5-20s | 107⅛ with Div.@104 ex. div |
| First Series 7.30s | 104⅞@105 |
| Seconds and Thirds 7.30s | 104⅜@105 |
| U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40s | 99⅜@100 |
| New-York Central | 110⅛@112⅞ |
| New-York and Erie | 67⅞@66@68⅛@67⅞ |
| Rock Island | 103⅛@104 |
| Michigan Southern | 82⅛@82⅞ |
| Illinois Central | 117⅛@122 |
| Hudson River | 126⅜@127@128@131 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 89⅛@90 |
| Fort Wayne and Chicago | 104⅛@105 |
| Northwestern | 44⅞@47@45⅞ |
| Almaden Quicksilver | 44⅞@45 |
| Cumberland | 90@88@91 |
| Reading | 104⅛@105⅛ |
| Northwestern Preferred | 79⅜@83⅛@80⅞@82⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi Certificates | 28⅛@28⅞ |
| Mariposa Preferred | 31⅛@32⅜@31⅞ |
| Cleveland and Toledo | 124⅞@124⅞ |

There was less pressure for Money among the Brokers Saturday than on Friday. Most of them started early in making their arrangements for Money, and it was found that some of the Banks and one or two of the leading Banking houses were disposed to accommodate borrowers with a good degree of freedom at 7 ℔ cent. The Trust Companies also lent largely, although the talk of high Money since the New-Year caused a portion of their own deposits to be drawn out for more profitable employment either in the Public Funds or in the open market. The quarterly statements of the National Banks for the first Monday in January have now been fully arranged, and so far as this purpose affected the market or created the sudden flurry on Friday, the cause of disturbance has been removed. We incline to the opinion, however, that other though less apparent influences were at work on that day to withdraw large sums of Money temporarily from active employment on the Stock Exchange. Several leading houses are understood to be fighting the Gold market, being heavily *short* at comparatively low figures, and not believing in the long maintainance of the present rise. They, of course, prefer dearer Money and increased difficulty in borrowing it either on Stocks or Gold. In the morning the Gold Room for a brief time worked in their favor. Later in the day the price went up to 134⅛@¼ ℔ cent. Exchange closed 109¼ for the day's steamers. The export of Gold and Silver bars for the day and week amounts to $817,512. The Customs demand for Gold for the week is $1,599,000. The Gold paid out for interest is $4,043,000. The movements of Currency during the week leave the Banks two or three millions stronger in Greenbacks than on last Monday, so that whatever demand may have been made upon them for the South appears to have been supplied chiefly with National Bank Notes. The deposits in Bank are a million or a million and a half higher, and the Loans about the same amount lower than on the last Statement.

The Public Funds continue to advance, especially the 5-20s of 1862, which leave off at 107⅞ as against 107⅝ on Friday night.

The Railway market was firmer at the Stock Exchange throughout the foreneen than on Friday night. The recovery in New York Central was 2@2½ ℔ cent., and in Erie and the Western Roads ½@1 ℔ cent. The Miscellaneous list was also better. After the early (and only Saturday Boards,) the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

| | Fri. | Sat. | | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 100 | 100 | Northwest | 45 | 45⅞ |
| U. S. 5-20s | 107⅝ | 107⅞ | N. West Pref. | 82⅛ | 82⅞ |
| U. S. 7.30s | 105 | 105 | Rock Island | 103⅛ | 104 |
| N. Y. Central | 110⅞ | 112⅛ | Fort Wayne | 104⅛ | 105 |
| Erie | 67 | 67⅞ | Cumb'land Coal | 90⅛ | 91 |
| Hudson | 132 | 131 | Quicksilver | 45 | 45 |
| Reading | 104⅞ | 105⅛ | W. U. Telegraph | 46⅛ | 46⅞ |
| Mich. Southern | 82 | 82⅞ | Mariposa Pref. | 31⅛ | 31⅞ |
| Illinois Central | 120⅛ | 122 | Ohio Certificates | 28⅛ | 28⅞ |
| Pittsburgh | 89⅞ | 90 | American Gold | 133⅞ | 134⅛ |
| Tennessee 6s | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | Bills on London | 109⅛ | 109¼ |

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 115 | Hanover | 107 |
| America | 150 | Shoe and Leather | 110 |
| City | 190 | Corn Exchange | 120 |
| Phenix | 106 | Continental | 99 |
| National | 109¼ | Impt'rs. & Traders | 112 |
| Seventh Ward | 100 | Central National | 110⅛ |
| American Exchange | 116 | Fourth National | 105 |
| Chatham | 140 | Ninth National | 115 |
| Bank of the Republic | 117 | Tenth National | 102 |
| Bank of N. America | 107 | | |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883 | 93⅛ | Chi. & N. W. In't B. | 89 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n | 90 | Chi. & N. W. 1st M. | 87⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76 | 101 | Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv. | 85 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76 | 109 | Tol. & Wab. 1st M. | 92 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76 | 109 | Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex. | 92 |
| Erie 1st mort. 1870 | 100 | Gt. Western 2d M., '88 | 70 |
| Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883 | 99⅛ | Gal. & Chi. ext. | 96 |
| Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880 | 95⅛ | Gal. & Chic. 2d M. | 96 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869 | 104 | Chic. & R. I., 1st mort. | 102 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85 | 103 | Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund | 96 |
| Harlem 1st M. '69-'72 | 101 | N. J. Central 2d M. | 100 |
| Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ ct. '69-'72 | 107 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 100⅛ |
| Mich. C. n.w. 1st M. 8s. '82 | 110⅛ | Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. | 93 |
| Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M. | 110 | Cleve. & P. 4th mort. | 78 |
| Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M. | 91 | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M. | 88 |
| N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868 | 95 | Peninsula R. R. bonds | 75 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c. | 95⅛ | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 85⅛ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875 | 105⅛ | Marietta & Cin. 1st M. | 96 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 90 | Joliet & Chic. 1st M. | 95 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 81 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 94 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. in. | 75 | | |

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $8,082,895 15, of which $261,000 were for Customs; Coin Notes, $776,000; Payments, $913,788 06; Balance, $102,613,653 32.

The Capital of the Butler Coal Company, the shares of which are now actively dealt in, is $500,000, divided into 20,000 shares. The property is in the Lackawanna Coal region, adjoining the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

The old-established house of Messrs. WARD & Co., No. 54 Wall-street, have been constituted the Bankers of the newly reorganized Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, and are now offering at private sale their First Mortgage seven ℔ cent. Bonds, carrying a lien upon the Land Grant of the Company as well as on the completed and projected Roadway and Equipment. The Company have established a New-York office of their own at No. 54 William-street, where every information touching the plans, prospects and finances of the Road will be furnished to parties inclined to purchase the Bonds. The contractors are now rapidly increasing the working force on the Road. See advertisement of the Mortgage Bonds.

The New-York *Underwriter* has the following notice of the United States Casualty Insurance Company.

"On the 1st November ult., this Company completed the initial six months of its history with a success so marked as to warrant high expectations for its future career. For the first six months the receipts have exceeded $60,000, the accumulation after paying losses and expenses being about $40,000. The percentage of expenses to income have been less for the period than in any other accident company on record. The Casualty is carefully managed and worked with assiduous skill and persistency. Already the Company has secured the coöperation of a superior class of general agents at all the principal points in the country, and assuming even as large a measure of success for the second six months as has attended the first half year, the Casualty will be in a position to make a respectable dividend at the close of the financial year. It is evidently the purpose of the officers and directors to place the Company in the front rank of all the well-established Accident Companies in the country. The principle of mutuality introduced by this Company secures it the special attention of persons seeking indemnity against accidental injury to life or limb. Ninety per cent. of the profits is to be returned to policy-holders on term or renewed policies, which will leave only a very moderate return to the stockholders for the risk incurred by their capital employed in this department of insurance."

The traffic of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway for the month of December was:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1866 | $102,957 62 |
| 1865 | 89,563 76 |
| Increase | $13,393 86 |


BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NO. 11 WALL-ST.

**Hatch, Foote & Co.,**

BANKERS.

BUY and SELL at MARKET RATES and on COMMISSION all issues of Government Securities, Gold, Stock, &c. DEPOSITS received and INTEREST allowed subject to CHECK at SIGHT.

COLLECTIONS made with PROMPT RETURNS. REGISTERED INTEREST collected and COUPONS CASHED. All business intrusted to us will receive our personal attention.

D. B. HATCH,
C. B. FOOTE,
Late with Fisk & Hatch.
F. A. JOHNSON, JR.,
Formerly Cashier First National Bank, Glen's Falls, New-York.

Refer by permission to Fisk & Hatch, Bankers; Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers; Phenix National Bank.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—See advertisement under Financial.


## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 8 bbls. Ashes, 4,008 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 6,770 bags Corn Meal, 3,265 bushels Oats, 2,875 bushels Corn, 125 bushels Rye, 3,300 bushels Malt, 1,454 pkgs. Pork, 117 pkgs. Cut Meats, 218 pkgs. Lard, 246 tcs. and bbls. Beef, and 225 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in rather more demand at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10@$10 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in demand. Other kinds have been quiet. Prices have not varied much. We quote Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather less urgently sought after at about previous quotations. Middlings, 35½c.@37c., chiefly within our range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,500 bales, against receipts of 1,407 bales. The week's receipts have been 20,957 bales; sales and resales 19,750 bales; exports since Tuesday, 5,687 bales; estimated stock at the close, 165,000 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this date, say: "We have to report for the week an active but somewhat irregular market. The heavy sales, and advancing prices for Cotton in Liverpool, have caused an active demand for export and speculation, with fair sales on spinners' account, and prices have advanced 1½c. over closing quotations of last week. The demand has been largely for the lower grades of Cotton to fill shipping orders, the higher grades being somewhat neglected. Although the receipts at this port are large, and the stock accumulating, there is not a large amount of Cotton offering, and holders are quite firm. The exports of Cotton from this port this week are 6,830 bales—all to Liverpool. The engagements next week are: to Liverpool, 13,500 bales, and to the Continent 800 bales. The Cotton Goods market is quiet, without change in prices."

*Movements in Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 20,957 |
| Receipts last week | 21,486 |
| Receipts preceding week | 17,633 |
| Receipts in December, 1866 | 92,544 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866 | 283,393 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 667,394 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Exports since Tuesday | 5,687 |
| Exports in December, 1866 | 37,218 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 118,326 |
| Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866 | 381,094 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,309 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 165,000 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,040 |
| Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates | 745,000 |
| Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866 | 281,000 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates | 540,000 |

FISH—A light trade is reported in all kinds at former prices.

*Stock in New-York at the opening of*

| | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Cod, quintals | 5,200 | 4,200 | 14,000 |
| Hake and Pollock | 2,000 | 1,600 | 2,000 |
| Mackerel, No. 1 Bay, bbls | 2,500 | 3,000 | 3,500 |
| Mackerel, No. 1, Shore | 2,000 | 1,500 | 2,100 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, Bay | 3,500 | 250 | 500 |
| Mackerel, No. 2, Shore | 2,500 | none | none |
| Mackerel, large, No. 3 | 500 | 1,000 | none |
| Mackerel, Halifax, No. 2 | 1,000 | 1,000 | none |
| Mackerel, Halifax, No. 3 | none | none | 1,000 |
| Pickled Herring | 3,200 | 6,500 | 11,500 |
| Salmon, pickled, bbls | none | none | 650 |
| Pickled Salmon, tcs | none | none | 200 |
| Smoked Herring, scaled, bxs. | 15,000 | 9,500 | 7,500 |
| Smoked Herring, No. 1 | none | none | 19,000 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite freely purchased since our last, at a further advance of 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last have been 21,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 60@$11; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $11@$11 85; fair to choice do. do. at $11 90@$12 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 75@$12 75 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $9 60 | @11 00 |
| Extra State | 11 00 | @12 75 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 10 30 | @15 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 11 75 | @12 75 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 12 80 | @16 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 12 75 | @16 25 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 14 00 | @17 50 |

Southern Flour continues in demand at advancing prices. Sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $11 75@$14 for poor to good, and $14 10@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; 500 bbls. Extra sold at $13 85@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, including Superfine at $6 50@$8 ℔ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in better request at $4 95@$5 15 for Western, $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, $5 35@$5 45 for Brandywine, and $5 40 for Caloric, ℔ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in request at $3 25@$3 85 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more active demand at advancing prices. Sales since our last, 55,000 bushels, including White Canada, inferior, at $2 90; Choice Red do. at $2 90; White Western at $3 15; No. 3 to No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 26@$2 40; Rejected do. at $2, and Amber State at $3 20@$3 25, nearly all at $3 20, ℔ bushel. Corn opened briskly at a decided advance, influenced by favorable telegraphic advices from Liverpool, but closed tamely and rather heavily. Sales since our last 98,000 bushels, at $1 18@$1 20, closing at $1 18@$1 19 for mixed Western in store, and $1 20½ for do. afloat, and $1 12@$1 20 for new and old White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been in fair demand and firm. Sales 22,500 bushels at $1 08 for Canada, in bond, and $1 27 for Western and State, ℔ bushel. Barley has been in good request at advanced prices. Sales since our last 39,000 bushels, at 95c.@98c. for Canada West, in bond; $1 18 for do., free, and $1 05 for State two-rowed, ℔ bushel. Sales of extra lots of Canada West, free, were also reported as high as $1 20@$1 22 ℔ bushel, but these rates were generally considered above the market. Nothing new in Malt. Oats have been in fair demand at rising prices. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 65c.@67c.; Canada at 66½c., and State at 70c.@70½c., with very choice do. at 71c. ℔ bushel; sales 40,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale has been in fair demand at $1 25@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been moderately inquired for at uniform prices, including new at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Has been dull, but steady. Stock, 596 bales American, and 19,315 bales foreign.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at about former prices. Week's receipts, 63,008 hides; sales, 23,100 hides, and 50 bales hides. Stock, 52,100 hides, and 130 bales hides, against 201,500 hides, same time last year, and 370,800 same time in 1865. We are indebted to Messrs. HULL & Co. for the following statement of the

*Imports of Hides into New-York in each of the last three years.*

| DESCRIPTION. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Foreign.* | | | |
| Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Dry | 674,777 | 690,057 | 819,298 |
| Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Salted | 10,878 | 2,500 | 7,421 |
| Rio Grande Dry | 179,840 | 195,573 | 295,995 |
| Rio Grande Salted | 18,671 | 22,581 | 43,436 |
| Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse | 1,690 | 254 | 752 |
| Orinoco | 134,443 | 117,402 | 102,286 |
| Porto Cabello, Laguayra, &c. | 19,017 | 14,193 | 15,575 |
| Savanilla, Carthagena, &c. | 15,196 | 8,275 | 15,310 |
| Rio Hache, Curacoa, &c. | 3,577 | 2,792 | 4,618 |
| Maranham, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia | 56,198 | 17,781 | 5,686 |
| Maracaibo | 12,550 | 4,913 | 2,994 |
| Tampico, Vera Cruz, &c. | 68,916 | 56,742 | 61,776 |
| Central American, San Juan, &c. | 113,166 | 56,753 | 69,614 |
| Port au Platt, West Indies, &c. | 20,158 | 8,154 | 15,646 |
| African | 101,806 | 105,929 | 44,886 |
| European ports | 12,910 | 114,105 | 59,670 |
| Other descriptions | 1,631 | 5,269 | 3,264 |
| Total Foreign | 1,439,364 | 1,423,373 | 1,568,254 |
| *Coastwise.* | | | |
| California Dry | 246,420 | 169,617 | 147,722 |
| California Salted | 33,212 | 27,000 | 17,605 |
| Texas, Southern, &c. | 25,146 | 89,467 | 184,182 |
| Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. | 43,778 | 61,684 | 23.248 |
| Total Coastwise | 348,556 | 347,768 | 372,76[illegible] |
| Total For'n and Coastwise | 1,787,920 | 1,771,141 | 1,941,01[illegible] |

LEATHER—Sole has been attracting more attention at steady prices. Week's receipts, 25,000 sides.

METALS—Have been rather lightly dealt in, but have been generally held with more confidence. We quote: Ingot Copper at 27½c.@28½c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $47 50@$48; Scotch Pig, $48@$49; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $95@$105 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $6 75@$7 25 ℔ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6¾c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Straits Tin 22c.@22½c., in gold, ℔ lb.; Banca Tin, 23½c.@24c. in gold, ℔ lb.; Zinc, 12c.@12½c., ℔ lb. Estimated stocks, 8,000,000 lbs. Ingot Copper, 1,000 tons Scotch Pig Iron, 2,000 tons Pig Lead, 1,300 tons Spelter 13,000 slabs Banca and Straits Tin, 20 tons English do.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; English Island at 50c.@56c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@87½c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@68c. ℔ gallon; Crude do at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $4 31@$11 50 ℔ 280 lbs. Tar at $2@$2 50; Pitch, $4 50@$4 75 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are in limited request and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25 Red Oil at 70c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 25@$1 30 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less request, at 19c.@19½c for Crude; 28c.@32c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 40c.@45c. for do., free, ℔ gallon. To the editor of the *Shipping and Commercial List* we are indebted for the following statistics:

*Received at New-York Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.*

| | Bbls. | | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1866 | 1,071,857 | 1865 | 639,76[illegible] |

*Received since Jan. 1.*

| | Bbls. | | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1867 | 7,444 | 1866 | 10,43[illegible] |

*Exported Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.*

| | 1866. Gallons. | 1865. Gallons. |
|---|---|---|
| From New-York | 34,501,385 | 14,626,09[illegible] |
| From other ports (to Dec. 28) | 32,418,497 | 14,445,92[illegible] |
| Total | 66,919,882 | 29,072,01[illegible] |
| Same time, 1864 | | 31,372,97[illegible] |
| Same time, 1863 | | 28,250,72[illegible] |

*Export since 1st inst.*

| 1867. | Galls. | 1866 | Galls |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Cadiz | 5,039 | To Liverpool | 141,86[illegible] |
| To Melbourne | 196,836 | To Bremen | 68,87[illegible] |
| | | To Oporto | 80[illegible] |
| Total | 201,875 | Total | 211,53[illegible] |

*Stock Jan. 1.*

| | 1867. Bbls. | 1866. Bbls. | 1865. Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crude | 9,544 | 26,133 | 7,99[illegible] |
| Refined | *31,044 | 15,887 | 18,71[illegible] |
| Naptha | 730 | 773 | 41[illegible] |
| Residuum | 701 | 2,000 | 10[illegible] |
| Total | 42,019 | 44,793 | 27,22[illegible] |

*Including 2,000 bbls. Refined on ship board.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less actively sought after, especially for immediate delivery, at rather lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,300 bbls., in lots, at $20 37@$21 12 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $21 for new Western Mess; $19@$19 25, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 25; $17@$17 25 for Prime, and $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 5,500 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers and buyers' options, January, February and March at $21@21 50, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in moderate request and steady; sales 215 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders and 10¼c.@12½c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon is altogether nominal. Lard has been in moderate request at drooping prices. Sales since our last 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12½c. for old, and 12½c.@13c. for new, ℔ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. higher. Beef has been in more demand and firm. We quote at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 875 bbls. Tierce Beef is in better demand at $30@$35 for India Mess and $27 50@$30 for Prime Mess, ℔ tierce; sales 800 tcs. Beef Hams are in request at $28@$33 50 ℔ bbl.; sales 340 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in very moderate demand at 7¾c.@8¼c., chiefly at 8c., for Western, and 8½c.@8¾c. for City, ℔ lb. Butter continues in moderate request, at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 8c.@18c. ℔ lb. We quote.

BUTTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb | 43 | @45 |
| Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb | 45 | @50 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb | 39 | @42 |
| New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb | 36 | @38 |
| New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb | 42 | @45 |
| New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb | 38 | @40 |
| New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb | 42 | @45 |
| New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℔ lb | 30 | @33 |
| New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb | 38 | @40 |
| New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb | 34 | @35 |
| North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb | 34 | @35 |
| North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb | 30 | @32 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb | 25 | @28 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb | 22 | @24 |
| Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb | 22 | @25 |
| Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb | 18 | @25 |
| Western States—firkins, common | 15 | @17 |
| Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths | 30 | @33 |
| Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths | 28 | @30 |
| Rolls, poor to good | 25 | @26 |

CHEESE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb | 17½ | @18 |
| Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb | 16½ | @17 |
| Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb | 16 | @17 |
| Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb | 16 | @17½ |
| Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb | 15 | @16½ |
| Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb | 15 | @16 |
| Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb | 8 | @14 |
| Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb | 14 | @15 |

SALT—Is inactive, but without change in price. The *Shipping and Commercial List* gives the following statistics to-day:

*Stock in Importers' Hands in New-York Dec. 31.*

| | 1864. | 1865. | 1866 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool, Fine, sacks | 42,306 | none. | none. |
| Liverpool Ground, sacks | 43,287 | none. | none. |
| West India, bushels | 78,828 | 35,953 | none. |

*Receipts from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1.*

1865, bush.......2,375,735 | 1866, bush.......2,950,212

| | |
|---|---|
| Total receipts of all kinds of Foreign from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1866 ....bush | 2,950,212 |
| Add stock Jan. 1, 1866 | 35,958 |
| Total supply | 2,986,165 |
| Deduct stock Jan. 1, 1867 | |
| Taken for consumption 1866 | 2,986,165 |
| Consumption 1865 | 2,780,982 |
| Consumption 1864 | 3,428,614 |

SKINS—Have been held more firmly, but have been without special activity. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 57½c.@60c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.@60c.; Chagres, 56c.@58c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.; Para, 60c.@65c., in gold, ℔ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 45c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@37½c.; Paita, 35c.@37c.; Cape, 37½c.@40c., in gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in modrate demand at unchanged prices. Sales since our last, 430 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet at from 12½c.@15c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 33,000 lbs., at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 82,000 lbs., at 11c.@11½c., also 24,000 lbs. Grease, at 7¼c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

SOAP—Has been in limited demand at easier prices, including Castile at 17c.@17½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10½c.; Laundry, 11c., and Family at 11½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 65 bbls. State, in bond, at 25c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,500 bales Cotton at 5-18d. by sailing vessel, and 9-16d.@⅝d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 21,500 bushels Corn and Oats at 3½d.@5d. ℔ bushel; and 100 hhds. Tallow at 10s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 50 tcs. Lard, by steamer, at 25s. ℔ ton. For Bremen, 120 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.


## STATIONERY.

NEW FIRMS COMMENCING BUSINESS can be fitted out with everything requisite, in the way of account books and stationery, at DOWLING'S, No. 65 Nassau-st.

MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN CAN make a great saving in their annual bills for stationery, by ordering their supplies from DOWLING, No. 65 Nassau-st.

ACCOUNT BOOKS,
OF ALL KINDS,
AT
DOWLING'S, No. 65 Nassau-st.

WRITING-PAPER, ENVELOPES AND GENERAL STATIONERY.—At DOWLING'S No. 65 Nassau-st., below John-st.

DIARIES FOR 1867.—A GOOD VARIETY at DOWLING'S, No. 65 Nassau-st., below John-st.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PORTFOLIOS AND WRITING DESKS.—A lot to be sold very low, at DOWLING'S, No. 65 Nassau-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1867.

## Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BRUTUS; or, THE FALL OF TARQUIN. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hill, Gotthold, Miss Ida Vernon, Mme. Metnua Schiller, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN. Mr. Charles Barron, Young America, Grand German Opera Chorus, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. ZILLAH, A TALE OF WASHINGTON, and MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRAND GERMAN OPERA. THE MAGIC FLUTE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT. The following artists will assist, Miss Mary Louisa Segur, Mr. F. Letsch, Mr. Heindl, Mr. G. W. Colby, Mr. Theo. Thomas, Conductor.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

We have dispatches to yesterday by Atlantic Telegraph. The Duke of Augustenburg has at length acknowledged his allegiance to the King of Prussia, and relieved the people of Holstein from their oaths of fealty to himself.

The Paris *Patrie* states that France has concluded a separate agreement with Turkey in regard to the Eastern question. It is now denied that France requested England for a conference on this subject.

Advices from Italy continue to speak of the favorable progress of negotiations between Rome and the Italian Government. It is reported that a verbal agreement in certain religious points has already been made.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Rochester *Democrat* of Saturday contains a letter from Judge ALFRED CONKLING to Judge SMITH, in which he takes the ground that the rebel States, by their own acts, placed themselves outside of the pale of the Constitution, and are estopped from appealing to that instrument in defence of their rights. Judge CONKLING maintains that they have no rights but such as belong to conquered States, and that Congress can, consequently, do as it pleases with them, restrained only by the common law of humanity and justice.

O. B. DUKE, who, of late, made himself quite notorious in Montgomery County, Ky., was killed in Mount Sterling on Monday, Dec. 31, by W. S. BARNES, of that place. DUKE declared, both in Winchester and Mount Sterling, his intention of killing the three Barneses and a negro, and the threat being reported one of the BARNES brothers shot him on sight with a double-barreled shot-gun. DUKE was some time since apprehended and conveyed to the military prison at Louisville, whence he was released on bail.

The Massachusetts State Constabulary made a descent on four gaming-houses in Boston on Friday night, simultaneously. At one place the officers arrested thirteen persons for being present at a game of "props," and conveyed them to the Tombs, from which place they were subsequently bailed out. At the three other places visited no play was going on, but the Constables took possession of all the gaming implements they found on the premises.

The report of the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, for the fiscal year 1866, shows the amount of salt manufactured during the year to be 7,092,230 bushels, and the duties arising therefrom $71,003 30; and the expenditures $45,657 17, leaving $25,345 14 as the net revenue from the Salt Spring.

Mr. ISSAAC CARY, the well-known copper-plate printer and bank-note engraver, formerly an Alderman of Boston, and several times a Representative to the General Court, died at Brattleboro', Vt., on Thursday last.

JOHN CHENEY, a hunter of the Adirondacks, possesses a pistol with which he claims he has killed 1,500 deer, 12 otter, 1 panther, 28 bear, 19 wolves, 24 moose and other game without number. He has carried the pistol thirty-two years.

### LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. HENRIETTA HARTEL, of No. 66 Sixth-street, was arrested Saturday on a charge of infanticide, she having placed her new-born infant in a wash tub, where it was found dead by the husband, whom she wished to deceive. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, when the Jury excused the woman on the ground of inability to take care of the child after its birth.

Agreeably to adjournment, the examination into the alleged swindling transactions of FOLGER and TIBBS was continued on Saturday before Justice HOGAN, but did not reach anything like a conclusion. Considerable interest was manifested at the arrest of W. C. WILLIAMS, one of the accused, who is also held on a charge of forgery. The case will come up again on the 17th inst.

Funeral services in memory of Capts. HAZLETON and WOOD, who were lost from the yacht *Fleetwing* on the 19th ult., were held at Tottenville, Staten Island, yesterday, and were largely attended. Rev. Mr. CHADWICK, of Bethel M. E. Church, preached the sermon, and an address was also delivered by Rev. Mr. GODDARD, of St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Richmond, Staten Island.

A terrible tragedy occurred on Saturday at No. 140 Ninth-avenue, when THOS. BURKE shot FANNY G. WILLARD through the head, killing her instantly, and he then committed suicide in the same manner. Cause jealousy. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday.

LOUIS MULLER was held Saturday by Coroner GAMBLE for trial on the charge of having murdered JOHN MCANDREWS, on the night of the 1st inst., in the Ninth Ward, he having been so accused by the Jury. JOHN C. HASS was also held as an accessory. There appeared to be no quarrel or ill-feeling between the deceased and the prisoners.

Both Boards of the Common Council for 1866 adjourned on Saturday *sine die*. To-day at noon the Common Council for 1867, as also the Board of Supervisors, will meet for the purpose of organization. The new Comptroller will also take office to-day.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., preached before the Medical Students' Christian Union, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, last evening.

A fire occurred on Saturday night at No. 113 Nassau-street, which resulted in the loss of $35,000, covered by insurance.

The Money market worked easier on Saturday than on Friday. The Public Funds continued to advance. The Railway Stocks firmer. Gold 134⅛ at the close.

A fair demand prevailed on Saturday for the leading kinds of domestic produce. Flour and grain were dearer. Foreign merchandise was quiet. Freights were less active, with 571 vessels of all classes in port.

## The Industrial Condition of the Country—Measures of Relief.

The report of Mr. Commissioner WELLS establishes conclusively the abnormal and disturbed condition of the industrial interests of the country. It proves that the prosperity in which we have exulted has been, after all, to a great extent unreal; and that, without any of the evidence of panic, our position should excite the gravest anxiety. Sound trade has been impaired by speculation; and, while limited classes have reaped rich harvests, the great body of the community have suffered from the change. The condition of affairs in these respects is too critical to be endured patiently. And having, by an elaborate investigation of facts, arrived at an understanding of the nature of the disease, Mr. WELLS proceeds to discuss the merit of available remedies.

For some of the evils that exist legislation affords no relief. An act of Congress would be futile as a means of providing more skilled labor, or as a method of counteracting certain other disturbing elements that have grown out of the war. Two remedies are available, however, over which Congress has full control; one, the adoption of a policy of steady, persistent contraction, that the perils of an irredeemable paper currency may be brought to an end; the other, a revision and reduction of the national taxation, with the view of relieving industry from intolerable burdens, and legitimate enterprise from the hindrances that now obstruct its progress.

Of the former of these remedies Mr. WELLS speaks with a positiveness that is refreshing. He is persuaded that inconvertible paper currency is an unmitigated evil, of which the country should rid itself with no more delay than may be inseparable from the progress of gradual but unflinching contraction. He advocates the enforcement of this policy "to the greatest possible extent, and at the earliest possible moment compatible with the condition of the industrial interests of the country, and of the public obligations." As a general principle, there is nothing new in the suggestion. All but an inconsiderable minority of speculators favor a return to specie payments; the debatable points relating to the time within which the proceeding should be commenced and the measures that should be employed. It is with regard to these points that Mr. WELLS' testimony is valuable. He joins issue with the advocates of inflation at every stage of the argument. He denies that contraction, operating concurrently with a reduction of taxation, would prove detrimental to any producing interest. On the contrary, he asserts that "the influence of such a policy, seasonably announced, would go before it; prices would fall in anticipation of a diminished supply of currency, and with such a decline, the purchasing power of money would so increase as to keep the volume of circulating medium sufficiently ample to facilitate all needful and legitimate exchanges, and at the same time diminish the field of speculation."

The absurdity of the plea that the present circulation of paper currency is not more than equal to the increased requirements of business, is shown by a single fact. The highest amount required during the speculative months which preceded the break-down of 1857 was below $215,000,000. Now the circulation exceeds $700,000,000. Admitting that some increase is required by the permanent addition to business, and by the peculiarities of business consequent upon the war, Mr. WELLS expresses the opinion—as one of the results of his investigation—that the $300,000,000 which the National Banks are authorized to issue are adequate to all present *bona fide* wants. The enormous excess now in circulation may, therefore, be called in, not only without injury to the trade and industry of the country, but with manifest advantage to both. "The retaining of the present amount of currency in circulation," remarks Mr. WELLS, "tends to increase no business except what is speculative, and to check the very development which is expected to prove remedial." The addition to the annual burden of interest which the conversion of non-interest-bearing notes into bonds would entail, would be more than compensated by the abatement of the evils of fluctuation and uncertainty which are inseparable from a superabundance of inconvertible currency.

To render contraction more easy, and to increase the relief which it is designed to afford, a reduction of the national taxation is necessary. Obviously, therefore, the extent to which the latter remedy is applicable is contingent upon the extent to which the load of annual taxation may be diminished.

Mr. WELLS differs somewhat from the Secretary of the Treasury in his estimate of the probable revenue receipts for the fiscal year, 1867-8, under the operation of existing laws. His estimate is $455,000,000. Accepting Mr. MCCULLOCH's statement of probable expenditure, an available surplus of $105,000,000 may be calculated upon. This estimate presupposes a continuance of existing defects in the making of collections; defects so formidable that, according to the Revenue Commission, less than one-half of the legitimate internal revenue finds its way into the Treasury. These frauds prevented—as surely in some degree they might be—the available surplus would be yet larger. We must take things as they are, however, and these, as we have said, will in Mr. WELLS' opinion leave a margin of $105,000,000.

In his treatment of this surplus, Mr. WELLS makes one of the few striking mistakes that are discernible in his report. For he proposes to appropriate fifty millions to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and to limit the reduction of taxation to an estimated aggregate of fifty-five millions; instead of using the whole amount to relieve overburdened industry, and to extricate business from the embarrassments which now encompass it.

The exhausting, oppressive burden of the country is its taxation. The public debt, large as it is, is not in excess of the national resources. The country may carry it with comparative ease, and under the law of natural development its redemption may be looked forward to with confidence. No one doubts either the ability or the will of the country to pay every dollar. But it is not a task on which we can at present afford to enter; while the lessening of the burden of taxation is a duty that ought not to be neglected, unless we are prepared to see the sources of our growth tapped and undermined. We suffer, not from the amount of the debt, but from the amount of taxation. And our whole effort should be directed to the reduction of the latter, that the prostration which threatens us may be averted, and the means of ultimately redeeming the debt may be made more sure.

Mr. WELLS, indeed, concedes the general soundness of this view. "A careful study of the whole subject of the national revenues," he says, "and an extended inquiry into the industrial condition of the country, has led the Commissioner unhesitatingly to the conclusion that a rapid reduction of taxation rather than a rapid reduction of the principal of the public debt is at present the true policy of the Government, and that the adoption of this course, so far from protracting the time at which the National Debt can be discharged, will, on the contrary, greatly accelerate it." Why, then, depart from "the true policy" in the disposal of the $105,000,000 estimated surplus? If Mr. WELLS' exposition of the condition of the country is correct, (and his facts seem to us irrefragable,) the utmost possible relief is required. Every dollar taken off the taxes is a benefit to legitimate trade; every dollar needlessly retained is an injury which it cannot continually bear. Why not carry out a principle confessedly sound? The ears of the groundlings are tickled, no doubt, by financial exhibits which indicate the diminution of the debt. It would be a glorious circumstance, unquestionably, were we able to astonish the world by paying off the debt with a speed second only to that with which it was created. But the process would be fatal to the taxpayer. Even now we endanger the goose that lays the golden eggs. Industry languishes under the infliction. Trade is crippled and in jeopardy. And, therefore, to secure the largest possible measure of relief, and to give full effect to the principle laid down by Mr. WELLS, let the entire amount of available surplus be devoted to the reduction of taxation, deferring the redemption of the principal of the debt to the period when the country shall have been restored to a normal and settled condition.

Meanwhile, Mr. WELLS confines his recommendations within the fifty-five millions which he would save from the amount of taxation. He proposes a reduction from five to three per cent. in the tax on the products and sales of manufacturing industry, "and a corresponding reduction in specific taxes levied on analogous branches of industry;" and a reduction of the two-and-a-half per cent. tax on the gross receipts of sugar refiners to one and a half or one per cent. He proposes, further, the removal of all direct internal taxes upon certain manufactures, of which bar, plate and sheet iron, steel and salt are the chief. These changes, which are confined to internal taxation, would probably absorb $35,000,000, leaving about twenty millions available for Tariff reductions.

Mr. WELLS' initial point in his plan of Tariff reform is that which experience has proved to be more favorable to manufacturing industry than any prohibitory duties that were ever imposed. He urges the lowering of duties on raw materials to the lowest point consistent with the requirements of the revenue; and of "placing upon the free list such raw materials, the product mainly of tropical countries, as are essential elements in great leading branches of manufacturing industry, and do not come in competition with any domestic products." This statement of the principle is less broad than it might have been. It is, in fact a restricted application of the doctrine which has elsewhere worked advantageously. We must not forget, however, that Mr. WELLS has not felt himself at liberty to entirely disregard the opinions of Congress; and that it may be inexpedient to push the principle to its extreme limit until the industry of the country shall have emerged from the present transition state.

The proposition, qualified as it is, necessitates the discussion of the general question of protection in relation to the agriculturist. Mr. WELLS maintains that "there can be no practical protection to the American agriculturist, except what he receives from the existence and extension of American manufactures." And as the interest of the manufacturer demands the untaxed admission of the raw materials of his manufacture, it follows that the loss entailed upon our farmers by competition with the raw products of other countries will be less than the gain resulting from the extension and prosperity of manufacturing industry. Wool, flax and wheat furnish illustrations of the working of this economic law; and a very suggestive statement of results produced by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty shows that the American agriculturist had been injured and not benefited by a change effected under the pretence of protecting home industry.

It is contended, then, that an increase of the Tariff on the scale contemplated by the House Bill of last session would be worse than useless as a remedial measure. Instead of relieving industry, it would subject it to more grievous burdens; instead of stimulating national development, it would damage trade by prolonging the condition of instability; instead of aiding the Government and strengthening public credit, it would weaken the gold resources of the Treasury by lessening importations, and would render the much-needed revision of the internal revenue system impraticable.

An increase of duties is sought in behalf of special interests, while the evils which now weigh down industry and commerce are produced by general causes, which call for general treatment. "The evil is a radical one, confined to no one section and to no one interest; the remedy must, therefore, be also radical." The country complains of high prices; but an increase of customs' duties would force prices yet higher. Should the wool-growers and the wool-manufacturers obtain the prohibitory duties they seek, Mr. WELLS calculates that the immediate increase in the price of woolen commodities would be equivalent to the addition of $35,000,000 to the annual taxation of the domestic consumers. All other forms of labor and commodities would be correspondingly enhanced; "thus aggravating the very evil which in the outset it was intended to remedy, and necessitating a further increase in the volume of currency in order to facilitate exchanges at a higher level of prices."

## Polygamy in the United States—The New Attempt at its Abolition.

At the very opening of the present session of Congress, Senator HOWARD, of Michigan, brought up a measure providing for the forcible abolition of polygamy in Utah. Again last week, upon the reassembling of Congress after the holidays, he gave notice of his determination to secure legislation upon the subject before the expiration of the present term.

The measure is highly important to the country at large as well as the Mormons in particular; and though it is introduced under the simple title of a bill (or amendments to a bill) regulating the selection of grand and petit jurors, we trust that its character, as well as its possible consequences, will be fully considered and realized before it is enacted into law. We have a law already for the punishment and prevention of polygamy, but it has been found entirely ineffective, and is practically dead on the statute book. In consequence of its failure the provisions of the present bill have been made of such a nature and of such stringency as to prevent their suffering a similar fate. The measure is not gotten up as a pretence, and if it become law we do not think it will prove a pretence.

It goes directly about the abolition of polygamy in Mormondom by annulling and making criminal all so-called *marriages*, "spiritual" or other beyond the legal union with one wife. It prohibits, under severe penalty, the "solemnization" of marriages by any person other than the Magistrates authorized to do so. It punishes, with hard labor for two years in the Penitentiary, every person, male or female, who shall assist or be present at the Mormon rite known as "sealing" or spiritual marriage. It provides that "sealed" women, not lawfully married by the terms of the bill, shall in all courts and places be deemed *femme sole*; and it provides that they may sue their spiritual husbands for compensation for their services while they were spiritual wives, and it further provides that all children of "sealed" women shall be deemed as heirs of the mother, but not of the father. The bill reaches the very heart of the evil by prohibiting, under penalty of hard labor in the Penitentiary for five years, any man from claiming or pretending to possess marital rights over any woman by reason of her having been "sealed," devoted, or consecrated to him by any ceremony, rite or sacrament, form or order, decree, sentence, vote or direction of the so-called Mormon Church, or of any prophet, bishop or priest, "*whether with or without the consent of the woman.*" The bill, moreover, makes the extraordinary provision that all criminal cases arising under it shall be "heard, tried and determined by the District Courts *without a jury.*" The object of this last proviso is of course to prevent the acquittals that would be very sure to be granted under the auspices of such juries as would be impaneled among the Mormons of Utah. If the law itself is demanded, this proviso is necessary.

Would the passage and enforcement of this stringent law result in the abolition of polygamy among the "Saints" in Utah?

It would unquestionably either do so, or it would have one or both of the following consequences: It would result in collisions of authority and collisions of force between the agents and the power of the Government and the agents and power of the Mormon Church, or else it would result in another such emigration of the Mormon people as took place twenty years ago, when they made the grand march from Nauvoo across the plains and the mountains to the then almost inaccessible wilderness of Utah.

The character and origin, the history and faith, of the so-called "Church of the Latter Day Saints," must be borne in mind in judging of the results of a measure which seeks the forcible overthrow of a principle which lies deep down in their system, and which at the same time appeals to one of the deepest passions in human nature. And we think no one can have intelligently studied that singular people who believes that either the system of Mormonism or the practice of polygamy can be abolished without provoking difficulties, for which the country might as well be prepared before the business is actually undertaken. There is hardly a Mormon in Utah but has suffered severely for his Mormonism. And we have but to recall their persecutions in Illinois and elsewhere, and the frightful scenes connected with their journey beyond the Missouri River, to show what they will undergo for their creed. With the mixture of blasphemy and bravo which has always characterized Mormon utterances, their prophet proclaims the Mormon purpose to adhere to their tenets against fire and sword in this country, or seek some other land where they can enjoy their faith (including polygamy) unmolested. If they would adopt the latter course peacefully; if, as they have often threatened, they would seek some uninhabited island in the sea as the home for their creed, it would certainly be the best solution for us of the difficulty sought to be surmounted by Senator HOWARD's bill. But there is no likelihood of their adopting such a course, unless they be impelled to do so by the practical enforcement of the measure.

But it is not, therefore, necessary to believe that the crime of polygamy is incorrigible, and that the evil must permanently fasten itself upon the national vitals, and extend its baneful influence over the country. Statesmanship, we are assured, can find other solutions for it than merely that of force. And there is one remarkable phenomenon connected with Mormonism itself, which would seem to suggest to the statesman a plan for the pacific settlement of the whole difficulty. We believe that the *isolation of a polygamic system like Mormonism*—the isolation as regards locality and as regards the general community which its shrewd leaders have always maintained—*is an essential part of its very existence.* The bitter opposition to the introduction of "Gentiles" in their midst shows how well they know that the system would be subverted by their presence. Now, it is this very circumstance which, we think, gives us a key to the situation. It is in our power to break up and *prevent the continuance of this isolation.* It is in the power of Congress to so reorganize the present Territory of Utah, and then to pass such laws and make such provisions for the encouragement of immigration as will, in a far smaller number of years than it would require to gain the same end by war, result in the submerging of Mormonism as a political power, and in making polygamic institutions impossible as a social phenomenon. Mormonism is neither so great nor so powerful that it can withstand natural, moral and social logical laws when they are brought fairly to bear upon it.

## The French Budget.

We hesitate which to admire most in M. ACHILLE FOULD, the French Finance Minister, the cleverness with which he presides over the difficult management of the Exchequer, or the dexterity he displays in his annual report to the Emperor upon the state of the Treasury, past and prospective.

Reading his last essay upon that topic, just published, one is strongly reminded of the game known as "*three-card monte*"—"Here you see it and there you see it, and now you don't see it." It may be that the French are better political economists and more astute financiers than other people, but to us Americans it would sound exceedingly queer were our Secretary of the Treasury to inform Congress in 1867, that the account of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for 1865 is not yet settled, and were he to give as a reason for this fact that "*since* that period we have found a miscalculation of our receipts." Yet this M. FOULD has done in his last report to the Emperor.

We cannot, of course, compare the working of *Cæsarism*, or Democratic Imperialism as it is modernized, with our Republican system of Government, but still we should think that every well-regulated household, national as well as domestic, ought to foot up its debit and credit columns at least every year, and strike the correct balance on whichever side it appears, so that a clear course may be struck out for the next. That is the way the American people want their business done at Washington, and if the French are satisfied with any other, it is their concern, not ours.

The task of M. FOULD was in every respect a severe one. He had to allay the apprehensions of the people, that a yearly deficit was accumulating and that the expenditures were enormously larger than the actual and legitimate receipts. This apprehension is not of late date, but of long growth and has considerably increased within the last few months, especially from two causes. The Mexican *imbroglio* has brought neither glory, nor honor, nor money to the French Government; it has, on the contrary, drawn largely upon its military and financial resources without yielding anything in return. Then the proposed reorganization of the French army upon a gigantic plan has also evoked before the eyes of the French visions of heavy over-expenditures beyond the actual means of the Government. M. FOULD, as the dutiful servant of his master, could not bluntly say that this is all true and yet he could not, in the teeth of the facts, aver that he was able to make both ends meet without too hard a strain upon the tax-bearing power and the industrial prosperity of the nation. He had, therefore, to follow in his report such a winding, even zigzag course as to bewilder the unsuspicious reader and make him believe he sees a respectable surplus after all, when there is only the grim monster of an all-devouring deficit. And we confess he did it very dexterously and cleverly.

The means by which he accomplished this are just as cleverly invented. In the first place, he has an Ordinary Budget, then follows a Special Budget, then comes an Extraordinary Budget, then he overtops them with a Supplementary Budget, and closes up this formidable array with a Rectificative Budget—the last intended to supply errors of estimated receipts and expenditures which are slyly covered up in the others. Thus, for instance, in his Ordinary Budget he figures up a surplus revenue over the needs of the Government of one hundred and twenty-one million of francs ($24,200,000.) This, of course, shows a very prosperous condition of the finances, as the surplus on this Budget for the year preceding was only ninety-three million francs. But, lo! there comes the Extraordinary Budget, in which M. FOULD says of this "surplus:" "The expenses amount to a figure nearly equivalent." These few words, thrown in where only a careful reader can find them, wipe out completely the grand total reckoning of the Ordinary Budget.

But that is not all. After this comes the "Rectification Budget," a thing similar to what we call in this country a deficiency bill. Here again he starts with a surplus, perhaps from unexpected balances of other accounts, of 90,000,000 of francs or $16,000,000. Out of this, 102,000,000 of francs are to be applied to a number of classes of expenditures itemized in the report. To meet this, several sources of revenue are mentioned, which are hoped to furnish an increase of means to the Treasury; but then again he confesses to a probable loss of 20,000,000 of francs by the operation of the new law of redemption, and concludes with expressing his expectation that there would be no "necessity of imposing new taxes or appealing to credit" to cover the expenses of *this* budget. A very interesting, even amusing species of this budget-making is found in the following: M. FOULD, with great stress, refers to some extraordinary sources of income; the indemnity due from Cochin-China; interest due from the Monte of Milan; extraordinary produce from the forests; gains from the re-smelting of silver moneys, and the third annuity due from the Algerian Society, in all about 23,000,000 of francs. But then again, shortly after, referring to these items he says, that they "belong to a class of expenditures which have their counterparts in corresponding expenses," in fact, that they are no source of revenue at all, but are all eaten up by the expense of collection.

The Mexican business appears in a sad light in this report, although M. FOULD tries to smooth it over as much as he can. He says that the French Government holds 20,353,000 francs in MAXIMILIAN's bonds, "which," he says, "have not been realized, remain in the portfolio of the Treasury, and will be the object of ulterior determination"—probably as waste paper. In another part of the report appears a second item belonging to this Mexican account, of 8,800,000 francs due and unpaid from MAXIMILIAN, for advances made him by the French Government. This makes MAXIMILIAN's indebtedness to NAPOLEON foot up 29,153,000 francs, or $5,830,600. Adding to this the cost to the French Government of the expeditionary corps to Mexico, its maintenance there and the expense of its withdrawal, we may form an approximate estimate of the unprofitable nature of this Mexican venture.

The Report winds up with a very glowing account of what is to be done and what the Emperor has already traced out to be done after—the year 1868! "Reduction of the charges which press on the tax-payers; augmentation of the resources devoted to public instruction; a still more energetic impulse to all works of general utility which should be carried out upon the territory of the Empire." And all this is expected to result from the new impulse that agriculture, manufactures and commerce in France will obtain from the Universal Exposition of 1867. We have done.

## The Mexican Muddle—Maximilian's Return to Europe.

We have already commented upon the new shape of affairs in Mexico, immediately upon the appearance of MAXIMILIAN's last proclamation, convoking a National Congress to determine upon the form of government for the future. It appears that at the time he prepared himself for this step, he informed his brother, the Emperor of Austria, of all his intentions. At least so we judge from the revelations contained in a letter from Vienna, dated Dec. 18, and published in the Augsburg *Gazette* of Dec. 20. This letter bears evident marks of coming directly from Court circles, and we cannot be far wrong in assuming that the information was published in the *Gazette* at the wish of either one or both of the Imperial brothers.

Those who know the relations with the Austrian Government the *Gazette* has always held, would justify such an assumption. The main facts, as given in that letter, are as follows: MAXIMILIAN is determined to abdicate, but he will not do it until everything is satisfactorily arranged for the return to Europe of the Austrian and Belgian volunteers. Neither will he turn his Imperial prerogatives over to the French. He will call a National Congress to decide whether an Empire or a Republic shall be the future Government of Mexico. MAXIMILIAN *himself has no doubt that the Congress will decide in favor of a Republic, and he will then abdicate in favor of the lawful President elected by the people.* After that the Archduke will take passage on board the Austrian frigate *Elizabeth*, and sail for Madeira, where he proposes to remain during the rest of the Winter to recover his health. At first it was the intention of the Prince to meet his unfortunate Princess on the Island of Lacroma, but the physicians have advised against such a meeting, and it is now determined to send the invalid lady to an asylum in Switzerland.

MAXIMILIAN will take up his residence in Sicily, *and in no event will he return to Austria.* The French Government, however, has opened negotiations in Vienna to reinstate him in all his rights as an Austrian Archduke, which he renounced when he accepted the proffered crown of Mexico. The reported seizure of boxes with important documents, the shipping of which the French commander is said to have prevented, is declared to be wholly untrue.

These are the principal statements of that interesting, and, as the author himself says, authentic letter. If anything, it shows the Archduke to be a man of sense, who proposes to cut the gordian knot of this Mexican complication in the shortest possible manner, and in a way both honorable to himself and beneficial to the country he so unluckily proposed to govern.

It disposes at once of all the fables of newspaper and other correspondents of his intended flight, leaving the country in anarchy and confusion. When the proposed Congress meets, reconstitutes a Republican Government, and provides for the election of a President, MAXIMILIAN proposes to abdicate in his favor, and probably intends, until the election is had, to leave the Government in the hands of those whom that Congress shall designate. In this course he follows in the footsteps of his father-in-law, the late King of the Belgians, LEOPOLD, who, upon the outbreak of the French Revolution in February, 1848, notified the Belgian Chambers that he was ready to abdicate and retire into private life, if the Chambers should prefer a Republican Government to a Constitutional Monarchy. The resolution MAXIMILIAN has come to is worthy of a high-toned gentleman, and one of the few acts of his in Mexico which history will record with approval. We hope that no untoward event will interfere with the full execution of his intentions.

THE CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.—The revolutionary spirit of the Greek inhabitants of Turkey seems on the increase. In Thessaly, in the mountainous district of Agrapha, armed insurrection has begun. The journal of Lamia publishes the fact, and brings six documents corroborating it, which we cannot undertake to publish. A brief abstract of them is worth giving. The first is a petition of the Assembly of Insurrectionists in the Agrapha Mountains to the King of Greece, asking for the intervention of the sovereign of their liberated brethren to support them in their endeavor to be united with the mother country. The second is a declaration of the inhabitants of Thessaly against the oppression of Ottoman rule, and is addressed to the European Consuls in Thessaly. The third is a formal protest against Turkish dominion, addressed to the Governor-General of Thessaly. The fourth is a letter to the President of the Holy Synod of Greece, asking for assistance and help. The fifth is an appeal to all Greeks to arise to complete the interrupted work of liberation of 1821, and the sixth is a prayer to the Cretan Committee at Athens for aid. From all this it seems that these people are in earnest and determined. Is there no Henry Clay living now to plead for the freedom of the Greeks?

POLITICAL PREACHING IN GERMANY.—It is not in this country alone that ministers of the Gospel enter the field of politics in their sermons. In Germany the practice is also spreading. A number of sermons have just been published, preached by Protestant ministers and Hebrew Rabbis, on the occasion of the peace ceremonies on the 11th of November, 1866, in Electoral Hesse. They one and all speak more or less harshly of the forcible change of the old order of things, and deprecate the loss of their independence as a sovereign State.

BAD NEWS FOR FLASH TRAVELERS IN EUROPE.—After the 1st of January, 1870, the gambling saloons of Baden Baden and Spaa are to be closed, by order of the Government. From that day there is to be no more *Roulette* or *Trente-et-Quarante* at these places. We can imagine what terrible consternation this news will work among the whole horde of *habitués*, the numerous *croupiers*, and all the other loungers in and around those gambling hells, who are, from year to year, watching to catch the unwary in the meshes of the deceptive game, and then to pluck them with all the ease imaginable. Would it not be well for some industrious German in the old Fatherland to compile a catalogue of the crimes, murders, suicides, and cases of self-destruction generally caused by play at these "fashionable" resorts? And not only at the two named, but at all others, and especially at Homburg? We recommend the idea to some "professor" in Germany. He might add a number of very interesting volumes to the collection of *causes célèbres* now in course of publication.

WORK FOR OUR NAVY.—The American schooner *General Sherman*, which left the harbor of Tochifu on the 9th of August, stranded on the coast of Corea, and the natives not only burned the vessel and appropriated everything that was portable on board, but murdered the whole crew in the most brutal manner. As these pirates of Corea have for a long time been guilty of a series of similar cruelties against the seafaring people of all nations, our Government ought at once to take steps so effectually to punish them, that a good sound chastisement shall compel them hereafter to abstain from a repetition of such crimes. The savages want a thrashing. It should be a right hearty one.

AN APPEAL FROM GARIBALDI.—The Italian journals publish an appeal from Gen. GARIBALDI, the purpose of which is apparent from its contents: "Italians!—Lord RUSSELL will visit Italy. I recall to the memory of my fellow-citizens that this excellent statesmen, in the year 1860, had thrown the weighty word of England into the scale in favor of the destinies of our country against him (NAPOLEON) who wanted to interfere and to isolate the emancipating movement in Sicily. Give the noble man full proof of well-earned gratitude.—*Garibaldi.*" This adroit mixing up of ovations to Lord RUSSELL with popular demonstrations against the French Emperor will no doubt have its effect.

### Amusements.

RISTORI.—The public will not forget that to-night Mme. RISTORI makes her last appearance prior to her departure for the West. The play selected for the occasion is "Elizabeth"—a work in which the lady is unrivaled.

To-morrow evening Mme. RISTORI gives her first and only reading at Steinway Hall. There is much excitement on the subject, and the gathering will undoubtedly be a large one. The pieces selected are "The Crazy Girl," an Italian poem; the Fifth Canto of DANTE's "Inferno,"—the episode of "Francesca di Rimini;" "Les Pauvres Gens," by VICTOR HUGO, in French, and the "Italian Mother," by BOTTA. The piece last named was written expressly for Mme. RISTORI, and was declaimed by her for GARIBALDI's wounded in 1860.

## JAPAN.

### Further Particulars of the Great Fire at Yokohama—Earthquake—The War in South Japan Ended—The New Tycoon—Articles for the Paris Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Additional particulars of the great fire at Yokohama, Japan, have been received. The fire commenced in a cook-shop, in a street leading from Beutch dori to Foshiwarras. The latter place is on the Peninsula, and contained a great number of habitations of Japanese women. The fire spread rapidly, and there being only one bridge leading to it, a great destruction of life took place, as all but two isolated buildings were destroyed.

The Japanese report finding thirty-five bodies, but a further examination of the burnt district adds largely to the number. The greatest confusion prevailed during the fire; storekeepers, in some instances, literally barricading the streets in front of their premises with goods, thereby putting a stop to travel, and causing many deaths from crushing among the crowds striving to escape from the fire. The wind blowing strongly, the fire swept rapidly through the native settled portion of Yokohama, and thence communicated to the foreign quarters.

Every effort was made to arrest the progress of the flames, by the use of water and by blowing up buildings, but in vain until nearly one-third of the stores and dwellings of the business firms were destroyed. The "go-downs" or storehouses of many of the principal business firms were destroyed, as well as many public buildings.

Early in the day, large detachments of sailors and marines were landed from the vessels of the British fleet lying in the harbor, who at first worked well under the control of their officers, but getting access to liquor became perfectly unmanageable. From striving to save property, they turned their attention to plundering, and robberies of the boldest nature were made, while the owners of property were standing helpless to prevent them.

Among the losses by the fire and destruction was the archives of the United States Consulate. These were rescued by Consul FISHER from his office, and placed in a bonded warehouse, which soon after was also destroyed. A large portion of the archives of other Consulates, as well as the French office, were destroyed.

Owing to the unsuccessful harvest of rice, the lower class of the people are suffering for food. The Government has removed the monopoly on the sale by allowing foreign merchants to sell direct to consumers. It is believed that this permission to sell food and importing, will largely contribute to save the lives of the common people, and do much to beget a better feeling between the Japanese and foreigners.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Yo Koha ma on the morning of the 6th of November last, but only trifling damage was done.

The war in South Japan had been stopped for the present, by the orders of MIKADO. CHOSIN obeyed the order, declaring he had never fought against MIKADO, but against a party unjustly oddosed to him.

SLATABASHI, the new Tycoon, was devoting his time to the public business of Japan with an amount of intelligence, energy and earnestness, seldom if ever exhibited by the rulers of Japan. He was to appear before a meeting of the great Damios, having territorial rights of their own, and define his purpose and policy to them. He is in favor of faithfully carrying out the stipulations of treaties with foreign Powers. Great benefits are expected to be derived from the meeting, as some definite policy will probably be determined on.

A movement is being made to establish a free hospital for foreigners at Yokohama. Considerable illness from low fevers and small-pox had been prevailing among the foreigners at that port.

Prince SATSUMA had sent a large collection of curiosities and specimens of producers in his province to the World's Fair at Paris.

The *Owaris*, and a number of other sailing vessels, have been bought by the Government for the purpose of taking rice from the South to Osaka, where the people are suffering for the want of food.

## HAWAII.

### Arrival of Whalers at Honolulu—Severe Earthquake—Volcano Active—The Plantations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The bark *Comet* has arrived with Honolulu dates to Dec 15. The following whalers have arrived at Honolulu since last advices: *Ocean*, 750 barrels; *Minerva*, 1,000 barrels; *Canton Packet*, 800 barrels; *Anashonks*, 750 barrels; *Governor Throupe*, 400 barrels; *James Allen*, 280 barrels; *Washington*, 375 barrels; *Mount Walliston*, 850 barrels; *Rainbow*, 450 barrels; making a fleet of seventy-six vessels reported this season, with 51,700 barrels of oil and 839,000 pounds of bone.

On the 27th of November portions of the Island was visited by a severe earthquake, and was quite sensibly felt at Honolulu.

The influenza epidemic has subsided, after carrying off about 300 native population of Honolulu and three foreigners.

The bark *Comet* brings an assorted cargo from Honolulu, including 6,000 pounds of cotton from Sea Island, and cotton-seed, destined for Liverpool, via the Isthmus of Panama.

Recent arrivals from Hawaii state that a new eruption has occurred on the summit of Mannaloa. It is thought to be the old crater of Mokurre ̶eo, which was in action a few months ago.

The plantations are still working on short time, and turning out less sugar and molasses than last year at this date.

# WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 6.

THE QUESTION OF IMPEACHMENT IN THE CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus last evening was attended by only about sixty members, a large number being absent from the city. It was called at the request of ten or twelve members, Mr. MORRILL, the Chairman of the previous caucus, being absent from the city, and was designed especially to consider the question of impeachment, which has threatened to assume unexpected prominence in the House. The session lasted about two hours, and was very exciting and interesting, though the discussions were conducted in entire good temper. Hon. GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD was called to the chair, and IGNATIUS DONNELLY appointed Secretary.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, introduced a resolution to the effect that no measure looking toward the impeachment of the President of the United States should be presented in the House unless previously agreed upon in caucus.

Mr. ASHLEY said that he should press his resolution on Monday, regardless of caucus action, as he felt it a matter of duty to his country. He had asked two or three of his seniors in the House to initiate this proceeding, but they had declined. He charged the President on his own responsibility with high crimes and misdemeanors, and gave as a reason for urging immediate proceedings that there were important witnesses now here whose testimony should be obtained.

Mr. STEVENS said that it was impossible to reconstruct the South with ANDREW JOHNSON as President. He was the head and front of all opposition, and so long as he remained there the laws of Congress would be inoperative, and the power of the army, which might be required to enforce the laws of Congress, would be subject to the control of ANDREW JOHNSON. The chief thing necessary to the full enforcement of the laws, was the removal of the obstacles thus interposed. He was for impeachment regardless of consequences to himself, and thought members should look at the subject in the same manner. Enabling acts and reconstruction measures were useless as long as ANDREW JOHNSON was President. Either the doors must be opened wide and the rebels admitted to their seats, or the President be removed. He moved to lay Mr. SPALDING's resolution on the table.

Mr. BINGHAM said it was folly to undertake to present articles of impeachment in the Thirty-ninth Congress, to be tried by a Senate, one-third of whom went out of office on the 4th of March. Before articles could be prepared, and the President given the necessary time to furnish his defence, the whole thing would expire by constitutional limitation, and there was no power of revival. Proceedings would have to be commenced *de novo*.

Mr. STEVENS denied this proposition, maintaining that the Senate was a perpetual body, and that charges might be preferred by this House and tried by the Senate notwithstanding it might be in another session. He withdrew the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. ASHLEY said that his object was to have the investigation proceeded with at once, but that he was willing that no articles of impeachment should be preferred until submitted to the deliberation of a caucus. He moved to amend Mr. SPALDING's resolution to this effect.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, followed, agreeing substantially with Mr. STEVENS. The country demanded the impeachment of Mr. JOHNSON, and Congress would be sustained.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said he would go as far as any one in favor of impeachment, if it should be found necessary; but he thought before proceeding in so important a matter it should have the sanction of the deliberations of the Judiciary Committee. He, therefor, moved that all measures offered in the House looking to the impeachment of the President be referred to that Committee.

Messrs. KASSON and BOUTWELL also supported Mr. WASHBURNE's motion. Mr. BOUTWELL said that the country would not be satisfied unless Congress took some action on this subject. If the Judiciary Committee investigated and found that there was no cause for action, the country would rest satisfied with the action of Congress. If, on the other hand, grounds for impeachment were found, the people would expect Congress to do its duty.

Mr. STEVENS renewed his motion to lay Mr. SPALDING's resolution and pending amendments on the table, which was lost, on a call of yeas and nays, by a vote of 3 yeas to 34 nays. Such Republicans as Bingham, Garfield, Spalding, Kasson, Moorhead, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Darling, Ketcham, Hubbell, Hayes, Patterson, Rice of Maine, McRuer, Washburne of Illinois, Mercur, Boutwell, Martin, Farquhar, Maynard and others, voting in the negative.

Mr. WASHBURNE's amendment to Mr. ASHLEY's amendment was then agreed to. The amendment as amended was then adopted; the resolution as amended, was then adopted, and the caucus adjourned. The result of the caucus may be summed up thus: That there is too much good sense in the majority of the Republicans of the House to permit this grave matter of impeachment to fall into the hands of so wild a politician as Mr. ASHLEY. That the majority are disposed to entertain the subject, but only as other matters are entertained, by making it the subject of consideration by one of the regular standing committees, and that no action will be taken except upon a basis of evidence that will carry conviction to the minds of the people. Mr. STEVENS' speech was remarkable for its bitterness, more so than anything he has yet uttered. Mr. ASHLEY will offer his resolution to-morrow, regardless of caucus action, as he declares, and perhaps demand the previous question on its passage. The reference of this question to the Judiciary Committee must not be taken as deciding the matter in the negative. Mr. BOUTWELL is on that committee, and he is as earnest in the movement for impeachment as is Mr. ASHLEY. But he is a man of clear head, judicial mind, and force of character, and has a reputation as a jurist which he will not risk in a cause that is likely to fail.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE COLORED SUFFRAGE BILL.

As stated in my dispatch of Friday night, the President's Message, vetoing the District Suffrage Bill, was read in the Cabinet on the afternoon of that day. I now learn that Gen. GRANT was by invitation present during the reading of the document, and that he fully and unequivocally approved of the message, as also did the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. STANTON, who read a short opinion, taking the ground that the Bill was Constitutional, and advising the President to approve it.

The message will be sent to Congress to-morrow at 1 o'clock. The document makes a pamphlet of fifteen pages, and embraces several passages from the writings of MADISON, JEFFERSON, KENT and STORY, intended to sustain the theories and propositions advanced by the President. The message is dignified and in good temper. It starts out with a history of the suffrage project in this District, and a statement that Congress—disregarding the wishes of the people of the District—has deemed it proper to pass the bill. Then follows a recital of the ceding of the territory to the United States, the character of legislation, and the constitutional provisions applicable, and, by analogy, from law deduces the conclusion that in matters pertaining to the district Congress should have a like respect for the will of its inhabitants as is entertained by a State Legislature for those for whom they legislate. Sound policy requires that the Legislature should yield to the wishes of the people, when not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws. The measures intended for governing a community, should be left to the determination of those whose interests are to be affected by the proposed law. The people of this district have heretofore voted upon the negro suffrage proposition and rejected it. It cannot be claimed that the proposed extension of suffrage is necessary to enable persons of color to protect either their rights or interests. Great danger is to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country. The President regrets that there should be any conflict between the legislative and executive departments in regard to measures that vitally affect our peace and prosperity. He regards the ballot a privilege and a trust which confines of some classes a suitable time for probation and preparation. To give the franchise indiscriminately to a new class wholly unprepared by previous habits and opportunities to perform its trusts, is to degrade it and destroy its power. Such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its destruction.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

The delegation from the Arkansas Legislature, with the exception of Messrs. HUNTER and THOMAS, have left the city on their return to that State. The gentlemen named will remain to look after the political interests of the people of Arkansas. The delegation received gratifying attentions from the highest officers, but did not meet with much if any encouragement from the few Republican members of Congress upon whom they called. The indications are that the legislation for the States lately in rebellion will be general and not exceptional in its character. In other words, the same rule will apply to all.

THE BANK BILL.

During the debate in the House yesterday on the subject of the finances, Judge KELLEY caused to be read a letter from the President of a leading bank in New-York, predicting a disastrous financial panic if the provisions in the Bank Bill now before the House prohibiting the banks from holding compound interest notes as a part of their legal reserve shall be carried. Many members regard this proposition as being the means of a violent contraction, and there will be a strong fight on it in the House.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

Although no definite action has been taken in the case of Dr. MUDD, SPANGLER, ARNOLD and O'LAUGHLIN, the assassination conspirators, it is not improbable, according to a report in legal circles, that they will, in consequence of the late decision of the Supreme Court against Military Commissions, be brought hither by the Government from the Dry Tortugas and delivered to a civil tribunal for a determination of the case.

PAY OF CLERKS.

As the resolution reported by Mr. GARFIELD from the Ways and Means Committee, increasing the pay of Department clerks, is widely discussed and almost as widely misunderstood, it deserves publication in full. It is as follows:

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there shall be allowed and paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the following described persons employed in the civil service at Washington, viz.: to clerks, messengers, watchmen and laborers, and all the civil employes whose pay or salaries do not exceed the sum of $3,500 each, as fixed by law prior to June 30, 1864, and including temporary clerks and female clerks in the Department of State and in the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Post-office and Agricultural Departments; in the office of the Attorney-General, Coast Survey, Naval Observatory, Navy-yard, Paymaster-General, Bureau of Refugees for Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, City Post-office, enlisted men serving as clerks in the Adjutant-General's office, and detectives of the Metropolitan Police, an additional compensation of 25 per centum on their respective salaries, or pay for one year from and after the 30th day of June, 1866, provided that the above-named additional compensation to the employes of the Patent-office be paid out of the funds of said office, and that where the salary or pay of any person entitled to receive additional compensation under this resolution has been increased by law since the date of June 30, 1864, aforesaid, or where such person may have received additional compensation through the action of any head of any department from funds placed by law in his hands for distribution, such person shall be entitled to receive only so much as will make the whole sum received as additional compensation equal to 25 per centum on his salary or pay, as aforesaid; and provided further that this resolution shall apply only to such persons as may be in service at the time of the passage of this resolution, and who were in the civil service at Washington during the whole of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866.

The great difficulty in deciding this question of increase in nowise relieves the Committee and Congress from the pressure for more. Every class of men not included is organizing to make an onset in their own behalf. The fact that it excludes from its benefits all employes who were not in office on the 1st of July, 1865, has aroused the opposition of the ex-soldiers—a majority of the appointments of soldiers having been made since that time, they have remonstrated against the passage of the resolution. The temporary employes of the War Department and its different bureaus—also recently appointed soldiers—claim that they, too, are entitled to increased pay, as well as several other classes.

ABSENTEES.

Both houses, instead of filling up, have thinned out since the reassembling. So many Senatorial elections are soon to occur, that the attention is much absorbed therein. Of the Republican delegation from New York, nine are present and eleven are absent, and other States are much the same.

EX-PRISONERS' ASSOCIATION.

Several members of Congress, including Messrs. MCKEE, of Kentucky, and HAWKINS, of Tennessee, with ex-officers and soldiers now in business here as Department clerks, or otherwise, all of whom were prisoners of war in the South during the rebellion, have partially organized an association here for the purpose of renewing and continuing acquaintances formed under such peculiar circumstances. A meeting, at which it is expected to perfect the organization, will be held at the City Hall to-morrow night.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF LIEUT. WILSON.

The remains of Lieut. WILSON, son of Senator HENRY WILSON, arrived here to-day in charge of Brevet Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON, who commanded the company in which the deceased was an officer, and Dr. KIRK, and temporarily deposited in the Medical Museum, where they were visited by a number of friends sympathizing with the parents. Secretary STANTON has directed Col. WOOD, of the Adjutant-General's Bureau, and Col. SWEETZER, of the Fifth Cavalry to accompany the remains North. A company of cavalry will, to-morrow morning, act as an escort to the railroad station, and Senator WILSON will leave for his home in the same train. The Secretary of War has also ordered a company to escort the body from Boston to Natick, where the funeral will take place on Wednesday.

MOVEMENTS OF THADEUS STEVENS.

The departure of Mr. STEVENS for Harrisburgh, to look after the Senatorial contest, will, of necessity, result in the postponement of his reconstruction bill, which is now the pending special order in the House. Mr. STEVENS will probably leave to-morrow night. The next special order is Mr. WILLIAMS' bill to regulate appointments to office, and then follows the amended bank bill, which it is hoped may be reached this week.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the City to-day are ISAAC N. FOWLER, formerly Postmaster of New-York; W. M. EVARTS and Capt. WOOTEN, of New-York, and Gen. GILES A. SMITH, of Illinois.

## CHINA.

**Victory Over the Rebels—Movements of the Spanish Squadron—Survivors of the Corean Massacre—Shipwreck on the Coast of Corea.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

The bark *Archibald*, from Shanghai Nov. 3, brings advices of the victory of MANKING. He had taken the field in person with a considerable force to assist in crushing out the Shawtung rebels. Three independent forces of Imperial troops were on the march against the rebels, but foreigners did not entertain any hopes of a great success.

The Spanish squadron, which sailed from Papeete July 1, has arrived safely at Manila. The vessel *Numancia*, and iron-clads *Bernezuela*, *Concordia* and *Marquis de Vittoria* are all undergoing extensive repairs.

The two surviving Catholic priests who escaped from the Corean Mountains after the massacre of their companions arrived at Chefoo Oct. 6, and confirmed the news of the murder of the crew of the American schooner *General Sherman*. The whole Corean male population were said to have been summoned to arms by the King to resist the French.

The American schooner *Surprise* was lost June 24, off the Corean coast, but the crew, after considerable were landed at Corea, where, to their surprise, they were well taken care of, and after some detention were by easy journeys escorted to the boundaries of China Proper, whence they made their way with some difficulty to Chifoo.

The ship *Sea Serpent*, hence, arrived at Hong Kong prior to Nov. 5.

## ARIZONA.

**Depredations by the Apaches—United States Troops to Guard the Mail Routes.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 5.

A letter from Hardysville, Arizona, complains bitterly of the depredations committed by the Apache Indians in the Northern part of that territory, and reflecting on Gen. MCDOWELL. Though here commanding the General does his best with the troops and resources at hand; but all agree that more United States troops should be stationed North of the River Gila.

Gov. MCCORMICK, of Arizona, now in this city, is understood to have made arrangements to that effect, and the Northern part of Arizona will hereafter be better protected, several companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry who arrived from the East by the last steamer, having been assigned the duty of guarding the United States Mail routes to Arizona. They will leave on the 15th inst.

**Fortress Monroe.**

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Capt. E. W. USHER, for a long time past the Inspector of Quarters at this point, has been relieved from duty here and ordered to a more important field. SAMUEL BASON, Esq., of the Norfolk Custom-house, has been ordered here in his place.

## CALIFORNIA.

**Celebration of New Year's—The Sailing of the Colorado—Treasure from Oregon—Receipts of Wheat.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

New Year's was observed as a holiday by the entire business community. No newspapers were published this morning.

The colored people had a military and civic procession, literary exercises, and a grand ball, yesterday, in commemoration of the fourth anniversary of the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The steamer *Colorado* sailed yesterday noon, for Yokohama and Hong Kong. The piers along the city front, and the beach toward Golden Gate, were lined with people watching the departure of the first steamer of the China Mail Line. The *Colorado* saluted the war vessels and forts in the harbor while passing out, which compliment was returned by the latter.

The *Colorado* carried a light cargo, including thirteen hundred barrels of flour, and five hundred and eighty-two thousand three hundred dollars in treasure; three hundred and fifty thousand being for China, and the balance for Japan.

The United States District-Attorney yesterday morning entered a *nolle prosequi* in the cases of all the men charged with mutiny on the ship *Reynard*, except RICHARD DUGAN.

The agents employed by the underwriters estimate the damage done to the hulk and cargo of the ship *Carlisle*, which put into Rio de Janeiro in distress several months since and was condemned, and have fixed the general average at fifty per cent. of the value of the cargo and vessel. The greater portion of the cargo has arrived at this port, and the balance is now due.

The steamer *Oriflamme*, from Portland, Oregon, with $241,000 in treasure, arrived last evening.

The Oregon papers contain accounts confirming the reported richness of the Koolonai and Lempi Mines.

The receipts of wheat for the last six months were 3,000,000 sacks against 1,250,000 for the corresponding time in 1865. It is believed that there are 2,000,000 sacks yet to come forward. With such a surplus on hand holders are not anxious to retain their stocks. During December 208,000 sacks were exported. Good shipping wheat is quoted at $1 75 @ 100 lbs. Extra flour $6 50.

Ships *Otago* and *St. John*, from New-York, are at Bremen; ship *Kate* and bark *G. R. Mosle*, from Liverpool, have arrived.

**The Mariposa Estate—The Placerville Railroad—Severe Storm—Markets.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 3.

The Mariposa Mining Company have obtained a temporary injunction restraining DODGE BROTHERS from working mines on the Mariposa estate. The Company being indebted to them a considerable amount, leased mines several years to enable them to recover their indebtedness; but the Pine Tree and Josephine Mines, having produced an unexpectedly large amount of bullion under their leases and management, the Company considers their claim more than canceled. A United States Deputy Marshal has gone to Mariposa to place a receiver in possession of the property pending further legal proceedings.

The action of the Board of Directors in mortgaging the Placerville Railroad to WELLS, FARGO & Co. for $200,000 is repudiated by nineteen-twentieths of the stockholders, who will contest its validity in the Courts.

A telegram states that Crescent City, Cal., was visited by the heavest storm ever experienced on this coast, the tide being unusually high, accompanied by a terrific gale, which tore up the streets and carried away buildings; one store-house was nearly carried out to sea.

No change in flour or wheat of good shipping grade; the latter is $1 75 per bushel.

Mining stocks are quoted as follows: Savage, $2,200; Crown Point, $1,350; Gould and Curry, $600; Chollar, $240; Ophir, $166; Belcher, $132; Imperial, $130.

Legal-Tenders are selling at 75.

**Gen. Williams Accidentally Shot—An Army Officer Drowned—The Year's Trade of San Francisco—The Mining Business.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Gen. C. H. WILLIAMS, who was supposed to have committed suicide yesterday, returned to consciousness for some time, notwithstanding the terrible nature of the wound, and stated to his physicians, just before he died, that the shooting was accidental.

Second Lieut. GILLETTE, Second United States Artillery, was drowned, recently, while crossing Cow River.

The Hamburg bark *Esther Sophie*, with wheat for Cork, sailed yesterday, and the Australian brig *Tiger*, with 6,800 sacks of wheat, is cleared for the same port.

To-day's *Bulletin* publishes the annual review of the trade and commerce of this port. The import trade for the past year amounts to about $14,000,000, and the export $17,280,000, which is the largest ever known in the history of San Francisco.

The exports of treasure were $45,300,000, which does not include $9,500,000 shipped on Government account.

The shipment of wheat for the last half year was larger than for any entire year heretofore.

The value of flour and wheat exported was over $6,000,000.

The weekly stock circular, briefly reviewing the mining shares market, says: "The very favorable condition of most of the leading mines for several months past, and the flattering appearance of the Comstock vein at present depth, give great assurances of future prosperity. The unproductiveness of deep mining (an exploded idea and a move in the united interest) is now gaining ground among the companies to assist in the speedy inauguration as well as completion of the great work known as the Sutro Tunnel."

Mining quotations are as follows: Belcher, $140; Chollar, $215; Yellow Jacket, $1,345; Ophir, $155; Hale & Norcross, withheld at $2,800, and Alpha, unwilling to sell at $205.

The steamer *Moses Taylor*, with passengers for New-York, *via* Nicaragua, sailed to-day.

The Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise* of the 1st inst. says that "THOMAS FARRELL has commenced a suit against SAVAGE & Co. to recover possession of mining grounds and $500,000 damages. This is decidedly an important suit, involving the title of some of the best and most valuable mining ground in the State of Nevada."

**Reports from Mexico—Suicide of Gen. Williams.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 4.

This evening the *Bulletin* says: "We learn from an intelligent source at date of the stoppage of the steamer *Golden City* at Acapulco, that it was believed in well-informed quarters that the French would evacuate that place on Christmas day, after an agreement with the Liberals, that they would insure safety to all persons compromised by a connection with the Imperial occupation.

Gen. C. H. S. WILLIAMS, a prominent lawyer in this city, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a Derringer pistol. The act was supposed to have been done while laboring under a fit of insanity, brought about by long sickness. He came to California in 1853 from Buffalo where he had practiced his profession."

**Personal—Death of a Prominent Citizen—Mining Suit.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Among the passengers for New-York by the steamer *Moses Taylor* yesterday is M. M. NOAH, who for the last fourteen years was constantly connected with the Press of this city.

WILSON FLINT, a well-known pioneer and public-spirited citizen of California, died in this city on the 4th inst. He has been prominently connected with the wine, silk and hop growing interests in this State, and also figured in politics. His casting vote in the State Senate elected H. S. FOOTE for United States Senator from California in the Winter of 1855.

## TEXAS.

**Gen. Heintzleman upon the Treatment of Union Officers.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Flake's Galveston *Bulletin* this morning contains the following letter from Gen. HEINTZELMAN, charged with committing an offence against the laws of Texas at Galveston, Dec. 26:

*Judge B. F. Baldwin, United States District-Attorney, of Houston:*

A few days since I was served with a *capias* from Seguin, Guadaloupe County, Texas, issued by Judge IRELAND, notoriously disloyal. I replied by furnishing orders under which I acted, and a letter from my Adjutant-General, inclosing it to the Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Seguin. The copies inclosed say he was indicted for theft and for acts committed by another, under that order. Neither he nor I need to Seguin. The present disturbed condition of the country will not admit of my leaving my post. I would not deem my life safe in the hands of the TEXAS authorities, as I know of two individuals who were recently taken from jail in Belton, Bell County, by a mob and put to death.

There is a strong feeling against officers who have been in any way instrumental in sustaining the United States laws, particularly those connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. The evident object of this process is to annoy and oppress me for performing my duty, and through me to throw discredit on the United States authorities in this State.

(Signed) B. P. HEINTZELEMAN,
Brevet Major-General.

Judge BALDWIN gives a lengthy opinion, based on the ruling of Chief-Justice TANEY, in the case of ABLEMAN *vs.* BOOTH, (21 Howard, page 593,) which says: "Had the State authorities been obeyant to the laws of the land, they never could attempt so grave an offence against the majesty of the laws of the United States as to have imprisoned an officer, and attempted the imprisonment of others, while in the discharge of sworn and imperative national and official duties."

## OREGON.

**The Oregon Steam Navigation Company—Fight with the Snake Indians.**

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The Wallawalla (Washington Territory) *Statesman* of Dec. 21 states, as a rumor, that Mr. HAYWARD, on behalf of the California Steam Navigation Company, had bought the controlling interest in the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and ventures the prediction that St. Helens or some other point will take commercial precedence over Portland as the point for a landing for ocean steamers. The same journal has favorable reports from a new mining district on the headwaters of the Palouse River.

The Dalles (Oregon) *Mountaineer*, gives the details of the running off of a pack train by Indians, from near Camp Watson, and their pursuit by Col. BAKER's command. When about twenty miles from the post the troops came up with the Indians and charged upon their camp. The Indians stood their ground, but during the snow-storm their rifles had become damp and snapped. The soldiers observing the state of affairs drew their sabres and cut the savages down, killing fourteen men and capturing five women. All the stolen mules, together with ten horses captured, and a great amount of supplies were destroyed. It is considered one of the most complete victories ever gained over the Snake Indians.

## IDAHO.

**Proposed Division of the Territory—Continued Trouble with the Indians.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Owyhee papers say the division of Idaho has again been brought before the Territorial Legislature. The division of Washington Territory was being discussed at Olympia. The object was to unite the counties along Puget Sound in Oregon, and counties east of the mountain range, in both Washington Territory and Oregon, so as to form them into one State.

The Indians in the Owyhee and Boise country continue their depredations upon stock, and fights with the savages are reported in every paper from that section.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

**Encouraging Mining Reports—The Russian-American Telegraph.**

NEW-WESTMINSTER, B. C., Saturday, Jan. 5.

The Frazer River steamers are laid up for the Winter. The express and mails will be carried by canoes until Spring navigation opens.

The mining news from Big Bend and French Creek are highly encouraging. Parties from Cariboo report most of the companies doing well on Williams' Creek.

The Russian-American Telegraph lines are in splendid working order as far as they are built.

The Legislature convened on the 24th inst.

## VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

**Movement in Favor of Victoria as the Capital.**

VICTORIA, V. I., Saturday, Jan. 5.

A public meeting was held here on Monday night to consider the propriety of memorializing the Home Government to make Victoria the capital of the Colony.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

**The Contest for the Senatorship—Ex-Gov. Curtin still in the Field.**

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Gov. CURTAIN positively denies that he has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest in favor of Mr. STEVENS, and dec ares that he will remain in the field to the last. The real contest, therefore, continues to be between Gen. CAMERON and Gov. CURTIN.

**The Cotton and Woolen Manufacturers—Memorial to Congress.**

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 6.

A meeting of cotton and woolen manufacturers was held on Saturday, at which a memorial to Congress was adopted, asking for modifications of the Internal Revenue laws as follows: The removal of the five per cent. tax on goods; the drawback of three per cent per pound on cotton to be refunded to the manufacturers, and also a drawback on all articles taxed previously to entering into the manufcture of all goods, and to tax articles of luxury not procured in the United States. The memorial ends as follows: "If our request be granted we can then compete with foreign manufacturers, and furnish goods to our own people at greatly reduced rates." The memorial was signed by the principal manufacturers of the city, and a Committee was appointed to proceed with it to Washington.

## MARYLAND.

**Marine News—Death of an Old Citizen.**

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The steamship *Carroll*, of the Baltimore and Liverpool line, arrived on Saturday, having been out sixteen days. The steamship *Mexican*, of the Baltimore and Liverpool line, arrived to-day from Liverpool, having been detained by bad weather. She was out about twenty days, and put into Fayall to coal. All well. She had a large cargo in good order.

NATHAN TYSON, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable citizens, died this morning, in the eightieth year of his age. He retired some years since from active mercantile life.

## INDIANA.

**Sale of a Railroad—Gov. Morton's Message.**

INDIANOPOLIS, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The Indianapolis and Cincinnatti Railroad have purchased the Indianapolis and Terre Haute Railroad as an addition to their own line. The Terre Haute road will be run in the interest of the Belle Fontaine Lakeshore Railroad. The stockholders of the Terre Haute road received over fifty per cent. premium for their stock.

The Terre Haute road has the best road-bed and equipments in the State or West, and has paid well. One reason for selling was probably in consequence of the Cincinnati Road threatening to construct a competing parellel line from Martinville westward, it having a branch road at that point.

Gov. MORTON has completed his message, which will be put into the printer's hands on Monday.

Quite a large number of the members of the Legislature have arrived.

## ILLINOIS.

**Assembling of the Legislature—Republican Nominations for State Officers.**

CHICAGO, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The Illinois Legislature convenes to-morrow. A caucus of the Republican members of the House on Saturday evening unanimously nominated FRANKLIN CORWIN, of La Salle, for Speaker, and STEPHEN G. RADDOCK, of Bureau, for Clerk.

There will be no opposition to the election as Secretary of the Senate of Gen. E. C. LIPPENCOTT, who made a gallant rule for Congress in the Ninth District.

Gov. OGLESBY's Message will probably be delivered to-morrow.

Senator YATES, Norman B. READ and other prominent politicians are at Springfield.

## MINNESOTA.

**Supreme Court Decisions—Removal of Indians.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Jan. 6.

The late decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court, declaring the law of 1862 unconstitutional, brings to grief many speculators who have been purchasing tax-titles all over the State, expecting to hold the property.

The Indian question was before St. Paul and the Legislature to-day. Governor MILLER, in his message, recommends the removal of the Indians from the State, and the Legislature passed resolutions to that effect. Senator RAMSEY has introduced a bill in Congress to that effect.

butchers has been decided in favor of the city, which had imposed a license of $200 per year on all meat-markets outside the Market House.

J. C. RAMSAY, brother of Senator RAMSAY, has just returned from Vermillion Lake. He has removed a large number of Indians to a reservation 200 miles north of Lake Superior, and within 50 miles of the British Line.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

**Circular of the Superintendent of Freedmen about Labor and Wages.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Jan. 6.

Gen. R. R. SCOTT, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for South Carolina, has issued a circular letter addressed to the landlords and laborers of the State on the results of the free labor system during the past year. The work of the past season he says has been mainly experimental. An avoidance of past errors will insure future success. He urges the planters to encourage education among the freed people, in order that they may better comprehend the nature of contracts and the obligations of citizenship. He recommends the adoption of the labor system of the agricultural districts of the North and West, namely, paying each laborer for his services by the day, week or month. The results of the past, he says, convince me that practical and fair-minded men can succeed with the freedmen as laborers. There is no doubt, if a proper course be pursued by the white citizens, the resources of the State will be more fully developed than heretofore. He concludes by exhorting the freedmen to cultivate honesty, industry and thrift.

## MISSOURI.

**The Constitutional Amendment Ratified by the State Senate.**

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Saturday, Jan. 5.

The Senate ratified the Constitutional Amendment to-day by a vote of 26 yeas to 6 nays.

## CANADA.

**Death of a Prominent Man—The Delegation in England.**

Montreal, Sunday, Jan. 6.

HON. JOHN PANOMAN SENEGUR, of Lachine, died suddenly this morning.

The London correspondent of the *Monerve* states that the Canadian delegates, rather than sanction the act granting Protestants priviledges refused to Catholics, will return without adopting any plan of confederation.

Hon. JOHN ROSS, on behalf of the McGill College, has gone to England to watch the interests of the Protestants.

The water in the river is very high, and the channel is blocked with ice. The weather is mild.

## NAVAL AFFAIRS.

**Sailing of the Gettysburgh—Frederick Seward and Admiral Porter not Visible—The Rhode Island.**

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The gunboat *Gettysburgh* which was substituted for the gunboat *Don*, which became disabled in a storm on the coast, went to sea this morning. Admiral PORTER and FREDERICK SEWARD were invisible while the gunboats remained in the harbor. The *Don* went to Norfolk to repair damages.

The flagship *Rhode Island*, Admiral PALMER, from Charleston, arrived this afternoon, returning from an inspection tour to the different vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron Station. She signalized the *Gettysburgh* five miles south of Cape Henry, southward bound.

The Admiral is ordered North to attend Court-martial.

**Paper Mill Burned.**

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Jan. 6.

The paper mill of A. PEARLE, in Manchester, was burnt this morning.

**Wendell Phillips upon the Amendments—His Views of "Mere Southern Oaths."**

*From the Anti-Slavery Standard, Jan. 5.*

We believe the nearest danger is that the South will adopt the Constitutional Amendments proposed by Congress, and claim admission to that body on the ground that those amendments constituted an offer from the Republican majority, the acceptance of which by the South entitles it to full admission. We pointed out as long ago as last Summer, on the adjournment of Congress, that this was the shape the thing would take. Members of Congress maintained that the adoption of those Constitutional Amendments was only part of the conditions to be imposed on the South. But many men saw that when once the Fall canvass began the champions of the Republican Party would be driven to the wall by the question "Has Congress a policy?" It would be fatal to answer "No," Congress has not yet made up its mind to anything." Its defenders on the platform and stump would be obliged to take the ground that Congress had come to some conclusion on so pressing a question. It would be madness, as a party, to stand before the people, opposing the President's plan and offering nothing in its place. We saw that many speakers and Committees would fall easily before such a temptation and assert that Congress had a plan and the adoption of those Amendments by the South was the basis of that plan. On that adoption the rebels would be readmitted to the Union. Events took just this course. It is true that when Congress adjourned no such understanding existed. It is true that leading men all over the country strenuously denied that Congress had taken any such position. But leading journals and the State and Federal Committees either pursued a very equivocal course or openly made such an offer to the South.

The President was, at that time, really opposed to those Amendments. He may be so still. But, whatever his real opinions, he evidently yields to the necessity of the hour and allows his friends at the South to make any terms which will replace them in Congress. Once there, they will break through all pledges, and intrigue to shape the national policy according to their need. No matter what the President may say, there can be no doubt that this is his present attitude and plan.

All Southern oaths are ludicrous. Provisions for disfranchisement are waste paper. Who, in those rebel communities—for we will not even call them States—will ever enforce them? Is the Civil Rights bill enforced anywhere at the South? Let the white South once obtain what she plots for—a place inside the Government—and she will break through all Constitutional barriers exactly as she did before 1860. Will any believer in the efficiency of these Swindling Amendments be kind enough to point out any provision of the Constitution which the South disliked and yet obeyed in times before the war? She laughed at all Constitutional provisions and defied the North to enforce them. Remember the pitiable effort of Massachusetts to bring the laws of South Carolina relating to colored seamen to the decision of the Supreme Court. Remember the infamous expulsion of the New-England representatives, Mr. HOAR, from Charleston, followed by atrocious State legislation to prevent any other attempt to test South Carolina laws by the United States Constitution. This is but one of a score of instances. Who will guarantee that that same white aristocratic South will now keep her oath any better? Her disfranchised classes will evade the law, vote and be voted for, and no effort, either North or South, will be effectual to prevent it. The only safety is in building up a really Republican South before we make States out of those Territories.

Congressmen must, as Judge MARSHALL once said of his Court, "be presumed to know something." If its members know anything of the history of this Union, they will be infamously guilty of deliberate treason when they admit the white race of the South back to power on the basis of those Amendments. The very roof under which they meet will cry out against such folly. Every stone in the Capitol could tell a tale to convict them either of ignorance and carelessness so gross as, in their position, to amount to crime, or of conscious treason. No man is fit to sit in that House who will trust anything to a mere Southern oath. Rest a guarantee on the oath of a Southern rebel! To write it in water or sand would be a permanent record in comparison. The South will never keep any bargain unless compelled to. To give the negroes land, ballot and education, and to hold the arm of the Federal Government over the whole Southern territory until these seeds have begun to bear fruit beyond any possibility of blighting, is the only safe and practical reconstruction. We call on those whose "practical statesmanship" in the matter of electing ANDREW JOHNSON has nearly ruined us, to be on their guard. They cannot a second time safely plead that they were deceived. When men cheat us once, it is their fault. When they cheat us a second time, it is our fault. To put JOHNSON where HAMLIN ought to have been might possibly be mere folly. To build up and accept white Governments in the Southern Territories is crime.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

**The Pennsylvania Senatorship—Address from the Townsmen of Mr. Stevens.**

A committee appointed at a recent meeting in Lancaster, Penn., of townsmen and friends of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, have issued an address to the people of the State, in which they deny the report that he is incapacitated by age to fulfill the duties of a member of the United States Senate, and earnestly recommend him for that position, stating that he has himself taken no steps to present his claims for the office. They state that, so far from suffering from age and infirmity, Mr. STEVENS at no period of his eventful career of more than half a century has been more able, vigorous and persevering in the discharge of his duties than during the past six years; and while the wearying and exacting trials of this important and eventful period have compelled many others to give way, they have left him in the undiminished possession of his rare mental faculties. This fact they mention as a proof of his eminent fitness for the position of Senator, and they ask if it will be contended that a statesman so capable of wrestling with the stormy labors of the House, with all its incidental excitements, toils and vexations, is too old or infirm to participate in the more dignified and tranquil exercises of the Senate? They mention instances in our own country's history and that of England of men holding, with honor and ability, equally responsible positions at a much more advanced period of life, and declare the argument drawn from Mr. STEVENS' age to be without force. They recommend his election because he is the fittest representative and exponent of what are termed the radical doctrines of the party, and because he has been, more than any other, their earliest advocate, most persevering champion, and most distinguished apostle; and they assert that although he has been more violently assailed than any of his cotemporaries, and differed more frequently with the contending leaders of parties, he has conquered more prejudices, and made more converts to his peculiar doctrines, than any remembered statesman.

**Breckenridge on the Political Situation—The Magnanimity of the North.**

"Burleigh," the New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, communicates to that paper the following:

"A gentleman of wealth and position in this City has just returned from Europe, where he has been spending two years with his family. He had repeated interviews with leading rebels abroad, MASON, SLIDELL, BRECKINRIDGE, and others. MASON and his crew he represents as defiant, rebellious, and insolent. But BRECKENRIDGE was in an entirely different frame of mind. He made no concealment of his opinions or feelings. He said the South had attempted a revolution. They had thrown everything they had into the contest. That they were more than whipped, they were subjugated and utterly ruined. That by the law of nations and by the laws of war, they had no rights. They were at the mercy of the conquerors. He said the magnanimity of the North was unparalleled. The history of the world would be searched in vain to discover such clemency on the part of conquerors as Congress offered to the South after involving the Government in such a terrible conflict, with so awful a sacrifice of treasure and blood. He was astounded at the blindness and madness of the South in not accepting the humane and merciful provisions of the Constitutional Amendment. He assigned as a reason for not coming home that he was waiting to see what disposal was to be made of JEFFERSON DAVIS, as he considered his own fate to

## FINANCIAL.

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NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

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**TYLER, WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,** NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell, at most liberal rates,
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS, 1881,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
Gold and Coupons bought and sold.
Bankers' accounts favorably received.
Orders for purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold promptly executed.

TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., Chicago.

**DAILY PRICES OF GOLD** For five years. **Daily Price of Exchange** For 1866. **Monthly Range of Stocks** in 1866, and **Other valuable Tables** are published in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of January 5.

WM. B. DANA & CO., Publishers, 60 WILLIAM STREET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866. A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN COAL AND OIL CO., CORNER OF CHURCH-ST. AND PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 5, 1867.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Brooklyn Coal and Oil Company will take place at the office of the Company, at the corner of Church-st. and Park-place, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M. The object of such meeting will be to elect Trustees of said Company for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may then come before the meeting. THOMAS SULLIVAN, President.

PETER F. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH AND SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING COMPANY, Foot of East 29th-st.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders will be held at the office of this Company on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, for the election of seven Trustees to serve for the ensuing year. Poll open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. By order. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the McDermott Patent Bolt Manufacturing Company will be held at the Tontine Hotel, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. JAMES KYDD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of ten Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York, to supply the place of those whose terms expire, will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on the THIRD TUESDAY (the 15th) of January instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. Dated Jan. 3, 1867.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Jan. 2, 1867.

AN ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 113 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.

(Signed.) WILLIAM HEATON, President.
(Signed,) SAMUEL BOARDMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st. on TUESDAY, 8th January, 1867, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867, at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st.

GEORGE MONTAGUE, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 8th of January next.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., Dec. 29, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due on the 2d day of January, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF MONTANA are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 187 Washington-st.

GEO. S. STJOHN, Secretary, Pro Tem.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. [illegible] GILBERT, Cashier.

## FINANCIAL.

**Fisk & Hatch BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.** NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

**VERMILYE & CO.,** NO. 44 WALL-ST., **BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.**

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1867.

| | Buy. | Sell. | | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered '81 | 108 | 108¼ | June, 7-30 | 104⅞ | 105 |
| Coupon 1881 | 108 | 108¼ | July, 7-30 | 104⅞ | 105 |
| 5-20 Regist'd '62 | 105½ | 106 | June, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 116⅜ | 116⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 107⅜ | 107⅝ | July, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 115⅞ | 116⅛ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 105¾ | 106 | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 115⅜ | 115⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 106 | 106¼ | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 114⅜ | 114⅝ |
| 5-20 " new, '65 | 103¾ | 104 | Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 113⅜ | 113⅝ |
| 10-40 Registered | 99¾ | 100 | May, C.I.Nt's, '65 | 111½ | 111¾ |
| 10-40 Coupon | 99⅞ | 100⅛ | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 110½ | 110¾ |
| Gold | 134½ | 134⅝ | Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 110¼ | 110½ |
| August, 7-30 | 105 | 105¼ | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 110 | 110¼ |

**BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.**

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HASLETT McKIM, ROBERT McKIM, JOHN A. McKIM.

**M'KIM BROS. & CO., Bankers and Brokers,** NO. 62 WALL-ST., ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO DRAFT, GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ORDERS FROM OTHER PLACES.

**UNITED STATES LLOYDS.** ROBINSON & COX, ATTORNEYS, No. 37 William-st.

THIS ASSOCIATION IS NOW PREPARED TO TAKE MARINE RISKS ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Losses made payable in London, at the banking-house of Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO. The following gentlemen will act as an Advisory Committee:

JOHN J. CRANE, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JOHN R. GARDNER, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, EMIL HEINEMANN, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, ROBT. L. TAYLOR, J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, twenty years to run, due Sept. 15, 1886, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of January and July.

These bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct .... $4,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of .... 500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40) .... 1,300,000
Say present total value of .... $6,300,000

By a provision of this mortgage when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000 it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these bonds, at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent.

They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At Springfield this road will connect with the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (its eastern terminus) forming a direct and continuous route from St. Louis to San Francisco.

When completed it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about .... $12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land valued at .... 10,000,000
Showing a total value of .... $22,000,000

With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,250,000, which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale.

For further particulars, apply to WARD & CO., Bankers. No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 6 NEW-ST., Stock Exchange Building, NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET, JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 157 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1867. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M. GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

D. HENRY SMITH, NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE. Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, foreign exchange, bought and sold on commission.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the Beekman Oil Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 20 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Trustees and other important business. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. A. CROSBY, Sec'y.

THE INTEREST UPON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid free from Government tax, on presentation at the banking house of Turner Brothers, corner Nassau and Pine sts. GEO. L. BECKER, President.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the Minnesota 8 Per Cent. Bonds, will be paid at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 48 Wall-st. CHARLES SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in one or more sums, on real estate in this City. JOHN F. CORREY, No. 63 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

$218,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. OSCAR JOHNSON, 113 Maiden-lane.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS.

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 515 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

**THIRTIETH DIVIDEND. Clinton Fire Insurance Company.**

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 21.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit. STEPHEN CUTTER, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867. WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.

By order of the Board, HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government, State, County and City taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next.

The Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax (2 3-10 per cent.) whenever the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d proximo. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., (free from Government, State, County and City tax) has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867, the Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax, in the event that the United States Supreme Court shall decide the same to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 9th of January. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 31st inst., and one per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Jan. 5.

Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 20th inst. until the morning of Jan. 7. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MILWAUKEE and St. Paul Railway Company have declared a dividend from the net earnings of 1866 of 10 per cent., payable in common stock, or, at the option of the Company, of 5 per cent. cash, to the preferred shareholders as shown by their books Jan. 1, 1867.

The transfer books will be reopened Jan. 20, 1867, and the dividend will be due to those in whose name the stock stands on that day. Dividend payable on or before June 1, 1867. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

THE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable at the Company's office at Columbus, Ohio, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 15th inst. G. MOODIE, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Banking-house on and after the 10th day of January, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th, inclusive.

By order of the Board. C. J. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, Dec. 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the HUDSON IRON COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. payable at their office in this City on the 10th of January, 1867, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of the said Company as stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1867.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3, 1867. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 7th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 62 WALL-ST., Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York Stockholders will be paid at this office. JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE MECHANICS' MUTUAL BUILDING MATERIAL ASSOCIATION have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the business of four months ending Nov. 30, 1866, which will be paid by A. M. ROSS, Treasurer, on the 10th of January, 1867, at his office, No. 52 East 29th-st. G. A. CONOVER, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—A SEMI-annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after January 2, proximo.

By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital of half a million dollars, free from Government tax, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th of January. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th January next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 16th January, 1867. CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of United States tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the Government tax thereon, will be paid on and after the 10th inst. WM. DARROW, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building), have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, WELLINGTON CLAPP, GEORGE B. GRINNELL and HORACE F. CLARK, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of limited partnerships;" that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is CLAPP & GRINNELL; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said firm is buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, Securities and Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, exclusively on commission; that the said WELLINGTON CLAPP and GEORGE B. GRINNELL are the general partners, and the said HORACE F. CLARK is the special partner; that all of said partners, general and special, reside in the City and County of New-York, and that the principal place of business of the said partnership is in the City and County of New-York; that the special partner has contributed the sum of $50,000 in cash to the common stock of said partnership, and that the said partnership commenced on the 3d day of September, 1866, and is to terminate on the 1st day of September, 1869.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

WELLINGTON CLAPP, GEORGE B. GRINNELL, General Partners.
HORACE F. CLARK, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of T. KETCHAM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner being authorised to sign in liquidation.

(Signed) TREDWELL KETCHAM, EDWARD F. PATCHEN, HENRY I. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KETCHAM & CLARK, for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Commission business, at No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

(Signed) WILLIAM P. KETCHAM, HENRY I. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

REMOVAL.

I have removed to No. 62 Broadway, (office of Messrs. Patchen Bros.,) and will continue the Stock Commission business. E. F. PATCHEN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

OFFICE OF STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES H. STEBBINS retiring from business. Either party may sign in liquidation.

JAMES H. STEBBINS, JOHN BLOODGOOD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN BLOODGOOD & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, at No. 22 William-st.

JOHN BLOODGOOD, JOHN D. SLAYBACK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

The copartnership between the undersigned, under the firm of WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & CO., expires this day by limitation.

JAN. 1, 1867. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, AARON BRINKERHOFF, GEO. S. PHILLIPS, ANDRES W. KETCHAM.

The undersigned will continue the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods business, at No. 324 Broadway, New-York, under the firm name of WRIGHT, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

JAN. 1, 1867. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, AARON BRINKERHOFF, CHAS. F. BRINKERHOFF.

PLATT K. DICKINSON RETIRES FROM our firm this day. WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON. No. 17 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the revised statutes of the State of New-York, relating to limited partnerships, and the statutes amendatory thereof, in the business of bankers and commission brokers, in the buying and selling on commission only, of gold, Government securities, State bonds, stocks, railroad bonds, corporation bonds, notes and bills of exchange, which business is to be conducted under the name or firm of STOUT & DICKINSON; that THEODORE B. STOUT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and PLATT K. DICKINSON, who resides at South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners; that ANDREW V. STOUT and JOHN B. DICKINSON, who respectively reside in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the special partners; that the said ANDREW V. STOUT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said JOHN B. DICKINSON, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1867, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1871.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1866.

THEODORE B. STOUT, PLATT K. DICKINSON, General Partners.
ANDREW V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, Special Partners.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BENNETT & VAIL expired by its own limitation Dec. 31, 1866.

(Signed) JAMES G. BENNETT, DAVID D. VAIL.

JAMES G. BENNETT having associated with himself Mr. GEORGE E. SLOCUM and Mr. STEPHEN K. FOWLER, will continue the importing and jobbing of hosiery, gloves and Yankee notions at the new store, No. 76 Franklin-st., under the firm name of BENNETT, SLOCUM & FOWLER.

(Signed) JAMES G. BENNETT, GEO. E. SLOCUM, STEPHEN K. FOWLER.

DAVID D. VAIL has associated with himself Mr. W. K. CLARE and Mr. J. H. SAYRE in the foreign commission business, at No. 56 Walker-st., under the firm name of CLARE, VAIL & SAYRE.

(signed) W. K. CLARE, DAVID D. VAIL, J. H. SAYRE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOSEPH HERZFELD retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

LAZARUS HALLGARTEN, JOSEPH HERZFELD, WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of HALLGARTEN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Hallgarten & Herzfeld as Bankers and Brokers.

Mr. SAMUEL NEUSTAAT has an interest in our business and will sign by procuration.

LAZARUS HALLGARTEN, WILLIAM ROSENHEIM, CHARLES S. HALLGARTEN, JULIUS HALLGARTEN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. S. HAWKINS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. HAWKINS and JOSEPH H. THOMPSON will settle the affairs of the firm and are authorized to sign in liquidation.

J. S. HAWKINS, R. F. YELVERTON, JOS. H. THOMPSON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HAWKINS, GUTHREY & CO., for the transaction of a general and mercantile business in leaf and manufactured tobacco and cotton at No. 58 Front-st.

J. S. HAWKINS, JOHN G. GUTHREY, JOS. H. THOMPSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

OFFICE OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD, No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRMS OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD and F. R. SAWYER & CO., of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, are this day dissolved by their own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

E. A. QUINTARD, E. R. SAWYER, H. D. WARD.

No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

E. A. QUINTARD, H. D. WARD and W. W. SKIDDY will continue the coal business at No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 220 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, under the firm name of QUINTARD, WARD & CO.

E. R. SAWYER will continue the coal business at No. 42 Kilby-st., Boston, and No. 213 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 69 Broadway.

JOSIAH HEDDEN, LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ISAIAH O. BABCOCK, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LAUBHEIM & HAMBURG, as successors to the late firm of E. SCHWAB & SON, for the manufacture and sale of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls, &c., and will occupy the lofts No. 4 Murray-st., near Broadway.

SAMSON LAUBHEIM, JOSEPH J. HAMBURG.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking, exchange and commission business, under the name of C. C. PUFFER & CO., at No. 16 Nassau-st.

C. C. PUFFER, A. V. DIMOCK, E. D. WESTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. J. F. BUNCE RETIRES FROM the firm of CONNOR, BUNCE & CO., this day. The undersigned will continue the business under the firm name of CONNOR & BUNCE.

E. S. CONNOR, JAS. R. BUNCE.

JAN. 1, 1867.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED J. FRANCIS McCOY as partner in our firm, the business of our house will hereafter be conducted under the name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO.

VAN WART & McCOY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. WILLIAM FAXON RETIRES FROM our firm this day, and Mr. JOHN O. BARTHOLOMEW is admitted as a partner.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date. E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE INTEREST OF C. R. BABCOCK IN our firm ceases from this date. SETH G. BABCOCK & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. PHOENIX BABCOCK IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm. BABCOCK & CO.,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. Nos. 65 and 67 Water-st.

MR. WILLIAM H. BARRETTO IS THIS day admitted to an interest in our firm.

F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between John Mott, James K. Mott, William C. Hyde and Isaac R. Van Duzer under the firm name of MOTTS, HYDE & VAN DUZER expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.

John Mott is authorized to sign in liquidation.

Signed JOHN MOTT, JAMES K. MOTT, WILLIAM C. HYDE, ISAAC R. VAN DUZER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

John Mott and James K. Mott have associated with themselves Edward M. Losee, William A. McKee and Augustus Losee, under the firm name of MOTT BROTHERS & CO., and will continue the importing and jobbing of woolens, &c., at No. 116 Duane-st.

Signed JOHN MOTT, JAMES K. MOTT, EDWARD M. LOSEE, WILLIAM A. McKEE, AUGUSTUS LOSEE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

William C. Hyde and Isaac R. Van Duzer have associated with themselves Melancthon C. Hyde and Joseph P. Skillman, and will continue the jobbing and importing of goods for men's wear, under the firm of HYDE, VAN DUZER & CO. The place of business will hereafter be published.

Signed WILLIAM C. HYDE, ISAAC R. VAN DUZER, MELANCTHON C. HYDE, JOSEPH P. SKILLMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of FULLER BROS. has this day expired by limitation. Either member of the late firm will sign in settlement.

(Signed) J. CUTLER FULLER, JAMES W. PAYNE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, will continue the Fancy Goods business at the old stand of Fuller Bros., No. 36 Warren-st., under the firm name of PAYNE, FOSTER & BRINK.

(Signed) JAMES W. PAYNE, JOSEPH M. FOSTER, JOHN W. BRINK.

Referring to the above, I give notice that, having withdrawn from the Fancy Goods business, I shall continue the China and Japan Shipping and Commission business, under the style of FULLER BRO.

Office at present, with Payne, Foster & Brink, No. 36 Warren-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866. (Signed) J. CUTLER FULLER.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of A. LANGDON & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1866.

A. LANGDON, J. R. WELLS, W. A. LATHROP, G. S. HUTCHINS, by Gardner R. Colby and E. C. D. Kittredge, his attorneys, General Partners.
J. S. CHRISTIE, R. D. LATHROP, Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between B. CHAPPELL & C. H. WILLARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by B. CHAPPELL, who will settle the affairs of the concern, at No. 9 Coenties-slip.

JAN. 1, 1867. B. CHAPPELL, CHAS. H. WILLARD.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of DEHON, CLARK & BRIDGES expires this day, by its own limitation.

DEC. 31, 1866. DEHON, CLARK & BRIDGES, No. 28 Beaver-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of MACK, GLASER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the clothing and jobbing trade, at Nos. 24 and 26 White-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866. SIMON MACK, LEWIS GLASER, MAX GLASER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Mr. GEO. B. DURFEE retiring from business.

JAMES LOW, OLIVER HARRIMAN, GEO. B. DURFEE, J. W. BIGELOW.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW, OLIVER HARRIMAN, J. W. BIGELOW, JOS. T. LOW.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF BEADLESTON & HALLOCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. W. H. BEADLESTON will continue the business at No. 19 New-st.

W. H. BEADLESTON, LEWIS S. HALLOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of HALLOCK & LAWRENCE, for the transaction of a General Stock and Gold Commission Business, at No. 36 Broad-st.

LEWIS S. HALLOCK, FRANK LAWRENCE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MACK & BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. SIMON MACK withdrawing from the firm.

HERRMAN MACK, HENRY MACK, SIMON MACK, ISAAC H. MACK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1866.

FROM THIS DATE THE BUSINESS OF the agency for the sale of the goods of the Hartford Carpet Company will be conducted in the name of HENRY G. THOMPSON & CO.

HENRY G. THOMPSON, REUNE MARTIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of LITCHFIELD & DOYLE is dissolved by the death of John E. Doyle. The business will be continued by JAS. H. LITCHFIELD, at the old stand, No. 61 Nassau-st.

Jan. 1, 1867.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,950,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before January 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 Cooper Institute, 2d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.

Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest allowed on all amounts from $5 to $5,000. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,558,158 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

THE NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Deposits will be received from 10 to 3 daily; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax.

☞Money deposited on or before Jan. 21, will draw interest from the 1st instant.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDK. L. VULTE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax), shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 19 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, New-York.

MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

## DRY GOODS

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S.

SELLING OFF. STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. STORE TO LET.

25,000 HANDKERCHIEFS OF EVERY KIND AND QUALITY, FROM 4c. to $1 50.
LOT WORKED EDGING, 5c. YARD.
LOTS OF BANDS, RUFFLINGS, LACES.
LOT CRAPES AND TARLATANES.
LOTS FANCY LACES AND MUSLINS. MUST BE SOLD.
75,000 YARDS RIBBONS, 1c. to 10c.
50,000 YARDS RIBBONS, 12½c. to 50c.
500 PIECES SILK VELVETS, 10c. PIECE.
10,000 YARDS TRIMMING-VELVETS, 3c., 6c.
REMNANTS OF RIBBONS, REMNANTS OF TRIMMINGS.
80,000 YARDS TRIMMINGS, 1c. to 6c.
500 PIECES BEAD AND BUGLE GIMPS, 50c.
$25,000 WORTH SILK AND VELVET GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
DRESS AND CLOAK ORNAMENTS, 6c. [illegible]
10,000 DOZEN [illegible]TONS.
SILK-VELVET, GILT, JET, BUGLE; SILVER STEEL MEDALLION, 3c., 6c., 12½c. DOZEN.
PINS, 2c. PAPER. NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.
JOB LOT CLARK'S COTTON, 3c. SPOOL.
BLACK MACHINE TWIST, 10c. SPOOL.
WHITE-STAR BRAID, 2c. PIECE.
LOTS FANCY GOODS CLOSING OUT.
LOT OF DRESS GOODS, CHEAP.
BALMORALS VERY LOW.
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
LOTS OF GLOVES, 6c. PAIR.
OVER 1,000 EMPRESS KIDS, 56c.
LOT CHILDREN'S WOOL HOSE, 5c.
LADIES' MERINO RIBBED HOSE, 15c.
LOT OF SUSPENDERS, 12½c.
5,000 SILK, WOOL AND BROCHE SCARFS, 12½c., 25c., 31c., 50c.
LOTS OF SOILED GOODS CLOSING OUT.
FANCY GOODS AND HEAD-ORNAMENTS,
LOTS OF GOODS AT WHOLESALE, CHEAP.

WM. KINZEY, NOS. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AV., Between 21st and 22d sts.

A RUSH AT BOTH STORES.

THE HEAVIEST WEEK'S SALES ON RECORD.

The immense popularity of our houses leads other merchants to copy our advertisements and announce their stores belong to us.

EIGHTH-AV. CUSTOMERS, OUR ONLY EIGHTH-AV. STORE IS NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.

It is a sure sign a firm sells goods cheap when others try to hitch fast to them.

AUCTION LOT TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., &c., AT HALF THE FORMER PRICES.

Immense lots Dress Goods 31c. Immense lots 37½c. and 50c.

Customers can come from Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City and Hoboken, without fear of this advertisement being overdrawn. You can surely save nearly one-half from the prices charged in those places. Having two stores we are able to handle big lots cheap at auction.

A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.; former price, 20c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 3[illegible]c.
The decline in muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.
10,000 BLANKETS
AT $1 60. FORMER PRICE, $2 50.
AT $2. FORMER PRICE, $3.
ALL WOOL, HEAVY, $3. FORMER PRICE, $5.
EXTRA QUALITY $4, $5 and $6.

On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard; on Alpacas and Merinos from 25c. to 10c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st. and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st.

THE YACHT SK[illegible], ALSO THE JEROME; Both elegant. THE VESTA, HENRIETTA, and FLEETWING, AT GAYNOR'S No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will offer at retail during this month THEIR ENTIRE STOCK contained in their store, corner of Broadway and 10th-st., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, prior to closing their annual inventory.

IN LINENS AND WHITE GOODS. GREAT BARGAINS will be offered Monday, Jan. 7, A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 7, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MERINOS AND PLAIN POPLINS, All wool, double width, AT 75 CENTS PER YARD, Recent wholesale price $1. Broadway and 10th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBON-VELVETS, buttons, braids, jet trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., collars and sets, French corsets and skirts, small wares, combs and brushes and fancy goods, at reduced prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FINE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE cloths and napkins, a good assortment at retail at extremely low prices. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and 8th-st., between Broadway and Cooper Institute.

## PROPOSALS.

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.—THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Proposals for the immediate construction of the following divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 20, 1867:

From New-York to Buffalo via Albany.
From Buffalo to Detroit via Cleveland and Toledo.
From Detroit to Chicago via Michigan Central Railroad.

Further information and specifications will be furnished on application to the undersigned, accompanied by proper reference.

E. H. VAN KLEECK, No. 130 Maiden-lane, New-York.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, Jan. 14, for the purchase from the United States of five thousand (5,000) FOLDED LIP RAILROAD CHAIRS, suitable for 45 lb. "T" rail.

These chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, N. Y.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New-York City, Philadelphia, Penn., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN A NEIGHBORING city, well located and doing a good business; is handsomely furnished with new soda water apparatus, oil cloth, &c.; in perfect order and very complete. Apply to CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A very valuable patent for the manufacture of dusters and brushes from leather, to supersede the use of feathers, at great reduction of cost. Address Box No. 1,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT with lease and fixtures, with first-class trade; party wishing to retire; to a cash customer a good opportunity is offered. Apply at No. 747 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOSIERY, GLOVE, RIBBON and Embroidery retail store; established fourteen years, and doing the largest business of the kind in the City. Address Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH CAPITAL, IN the domestic commission business. Address A. B., Box No. 142 Times Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS book-keeping by double entry. Address Box No. 5,729, in own hand writing, stating salary.

## TEAS AND COFFEES.

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES,

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES, JAVA QUALITY,

Prepared from five different kinds of coffee, the flavors of which mingle harmoniously together.

Put up in boxes of 40 pounds each in bulk. Price, 25, 30 and 35 cents per pound.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER, Only Manufacturers, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

## VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or to wait on a lady, sew, &c., or as companion to an invalid lady, by a highly respectable unmarried Scotch lady, of middle age: is a person of very neat appearance, education and kind disposition; fully equal to the charge of a gentleman's house or an institution; is a practical and valuable person, with unexceptionable references in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, RECOMMENDED Scotch Protestant, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would do plain sewing or clear starching and fluting, if required; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 6th-av.; ring the outside bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from birth; can sew, if required; is a Protestant, and will be highly recommended. Apply to No. 400 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and is willing to do washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best reference of three years from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 6th-av., near 11th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT persons; one as first-class waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 142 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Prefer to live together; best of City reference.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a number of recommended English, Protestant and other cooks; cooks, washers and ironers; nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers; City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of one or two growing children; good City reference. Call at No. 162 West 35th-st., in the rear, near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER work by the day or week, or would take work home; understands all kinds of machine work: best City references given. Call or address No. 137 East 40th-st. near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; no objection to do the coarse washing; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City reference from her last place. Call at 1[illegible]3 West 3[illegible]th-st. between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and has the best of reference. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, SMART YOUNG GIRL a situation as waitress, or to take care of children or do any kind of light housework. Apply at No. 137 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins and French fluting. Call at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WELL RECOMMENDED German girls, one as cook, the other as up-stairs maid. Call at No. 114 East Houston-st. near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or would take care of children also. Call at her last place No. 123 East 46[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook or housekeeper; can furnish the best of reference. Apply at No. 116 East 22d-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork or plain sewing, or would take care of children; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 221 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse in a private family; the best of City references. Call at [illegible] 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE, FIRST-CLASS Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. (established [illegible] years for select servants,) can be found, constantly on hand, capable male and female help—German, [illegible], Scotch, American and Irish—to suit all private families, boarding-houses and hotels in City or country.

A LADY JUST DISENGAGED WITH AN invalid, would like to get a similar situation to attend an invalid [illegible] gentleman; best reference given. Address Mrs. H[illegible]DY, Box No. 169 Times Office, for one week.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women at [illegible] moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

WET NURSES, MALE AND FEMALE nurses, with the best of references, can be obtained at all times at L. & A. HANSEN'S, Cuppers and Leechers, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

EMPLOYMENT.—MR. P. S. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 50 East [illegible]th-st., one door from 4th-av.; good places open for help of every calling; Protestant cook wanted.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man a situation as coachman and groom; can furnish good City reference from his last employer; perfectly understands his business and the care and management of horses and carriages; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 [illegible] av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY sober and [illegible] young Englishman as coachman and groom, or [illegible] is willing to make himself useful; he thoroughly understands the business; best City reference given. [illegible] BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN WANTING A good, reliable Protestant coachman and gardener, can procure such a man at No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9; wages for $25 per month; has five years reference from his employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the very best of City references. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st.; or address a note to [illegible], Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and everything connected with them. Can be seen or addressed as M. C., at the private stable No. 37 East 13[illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER or butler in a private family; the advertiser has 2 years experience and the highest testimonials. Call or address HEAD WAITER, No. 152 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business, also understands milking and taking care of cattle, would make himself generally useful; best country reference. Address J. D., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES a situation as waiter or coachman in a private family; has good reference; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 87 Thompson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best City reference. Direct, for two days, Box No. 208 Times Office. M. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Call on or address H. D. No. [illegible] West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman in City or country. Address THOMAS KILCOYNE, Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS lately landed, a situation as porter in a store; will make himself generally useful. Address MICHAEL KILCOYNE, box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands gardening; willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address P., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; one who knows his business well; is a good driver; has good City reference. Apply to No. 21 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young German Protestant; understands his business perfectly well, and has the best of references. Call at No. 355½ Bowery, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man, in City or country, can get the very best of reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 212 Times Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN TO travel and establish agents for a Life Insurance Company; good inducements. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS; one who is competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av., where the lady may be seen.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS nurse for two children. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 155 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wet nurse. Apply immediately at BEDELL'S, No 311 4th-av.

WANTED—SALESMEN WITH TRADE. Inquire of SWEETSER & CO., No. 77 Franklin-st.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—AN AMERICAN preferred; one who is a first-class workman, with good references, may apply to GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, house-workers, and for girls lately landed.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 311 4TH-AV., ARE wanted a number of very desirable servants, viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks, laundresses and girls for general work in City and country.

FEEDER BOYS.—WANTED—TWO OR three good boys who can feed and point on cylinder presses. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, 1 Spruce-st.

## MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONED officers of the Fourth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, or First Connecticut Artillery, will be holden at the Tremont House, New-Haven, Conn., at 12 M., the 23d day of January, 1867. All who have ever been commissioned in either of the above-named regiments are earnestly requested to be present for a reunion.

S. H. PERKINS, T. S. GILBERT, G. M. HARMON, E. L. DOW, W. A. LINCOLN, G. P. MASON.

All officers will please signify their intentions of attending by communicating with either the above names. State papers please copy.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Stated meeting at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1867, at 8 o'clock.

SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, M. D., President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, A POCKET-BOOK containing a small sum of money, and a check to the order of George Wright for $63 43, by J. H. Garth & Co.; payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 107 Furman-st., Brooklyn.

LOST.—ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD, JAN. 4, A POCKET-BOOK, containing diamond ring and a little money. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to L. W. JAMES, No. 123 Maiden-lane, New-York.

## SHIPPING

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$130
Second Cabin Passage....................80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....................$125
Second Cabin Passage....................80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100, including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.**
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.**
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
HIBERNIA sails....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
UNITED KINGDOM sails....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
IOWA sails....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $45 and $57.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

**CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA....Dec. 19
PALMYRA....Jan. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

**NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.** (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....Cabin $80....Steerage $30
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.**
Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30, currency.
Passage from London, $55, $35 and $25, gold.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.
The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.**—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Jan. 12
CITY OF LIMERICK....WEDNESDAY....Jan. 16
CITY OF CORK....SATURDAY....Jan. 19
CITY OF DUBLIN....WEDNESDAY....Jan. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Jan. 26
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $90 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 95 | Steerage to London | 34 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 105 | Steerage to Paris | 40 |

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,** BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.
The elegant side-wheel steamships
EAGLE....GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA....BARTON....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, Jan. 24
EAGLE....GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 31
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, Feb. 7
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

**FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.**
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Jan. 28 | MONDAY..........Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.**
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 12.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 19.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY —THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S** side-wheel steamship GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 10.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 17.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.**—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship ZODIAC, N. F. ROGERS, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

**THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.**
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

**FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.**
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**
The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL MEADE will follow, Jan. 19.

## SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,**
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

**NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.**
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Captain SMITH, Jan. 10. SAN FRANCISCO, Captain BEHM, Jan. 30,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships MOSES TAYLOR, Captain BLETHEN, and AMERICA, Captain WAKEMAN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

**FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.**
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.**
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.
**LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR** of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chile, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE, Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana." P. M. S. S. Co.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.**
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.**—One of the favorite and elegant steamships QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ASDALUSIA, GRANADA, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

**STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.**
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.**
The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

**THE OLD LINE.**
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

**FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.**—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.**—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## RAILROADS.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**ERIE RAILWAY.**—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.**
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

## HOTELS.

**ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,** ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
The above house having been leased by the subscriber and greatly improved, is open for the reception of visitors. A few suites of rooms are vacant and will be let for the Winter at very moderate terms. The trains of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad run from Jersey City to Englewood to and from New-York 12 times daily—running time 40 minutes.
FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

**MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.**
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

**ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN** plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

## FOR SALE.

**IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.**
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

**WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE**—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

**HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.**—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.
TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

**FOR SALE**—TWO FULL LOTS, 50x100, ON THE east side of Greene-st., 125 feet from Grand, between Canal and Broome sts., with the buildings thereon erected, which have lately been altered for business purposes. The location is most central, and on the line of the great improvements now going forward; possession May 1. This is an opportunity for a first-class investment, as a large rental can be had for the property as it stands. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st. before 4 P. M., or at No. 158 West 21st-st., from 6 to 8 P. M. to the owner's agent, THOMAS J. STEWART.
Also, the house and lot, 25x100, adjoining, 100 feet from Grand-st.; possession May 1.

**FOR SALE**—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIdence situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

**A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE**—THE property of an estate; location one of the best in Brooklyn, convenient to the cars and ferries; house 38 feet wide, (double,) three stories and basement, thoroughly built for the late owner's own use; in perfect order; can be seen at any time by applying at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn; lot 50x100 feet, with lots adjoining if wanted: price $30,000; terms favorable. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE on northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts. The undersigned offer at private sale by order of heirs to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468, 470 Pearl and No. 6 Baxter sts.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE**—IN A FIRST-RATE NEIGHBORhood in Brooklyn, a wide, handsome corner house, with brick stable on rear of lot; is three stories and basement, 34 feet wide; first floor handsomely frescoed, in A 1 order, and can be occupied immediately. Lot 34x133; can be seen at any time. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDson, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

**FOR SALE**—MADISON-AV.—THE FIRST-class, four-story, extra wide and deep house, No. 200 Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts.; price $60,000; vacant lots in the rear adjoining this property can be had if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—FULTON-AVENUE IMPROVED property; one to four brick stores on north side; will be sold at a bargain to close the estate. Inquire of A. KNOWLTON, corner Portland-av., or F. M. WYATT, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE**—A HOUSE AND ONE ACRE OF ground; stable and carriage-house; the house contains all the modern improvements; garden is well stocked with all kinds of fruit and shade trees. Inquire at No. 2½ West-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE LARGE, VALUABLE CORNer property at the corner of Platt and William sts., subject to lease. Also, the store No. 74 John-st., with possession 1st May next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone houses, Nos. 16, 20, 22, and 24 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.; immediate possession; price $35,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM-priced houses in all parts of the City; particulars and printed list at the office. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—A FINE RESIDENCE and 137 acres of choice land, on Long Island Sound, 40 miles from New-York.
BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

**FOR SALE**—THE EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE AND grounds No. 7 East 38th-st., 37½ feet wide, through to 39th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE, CHEAP**—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot, No. 77 Lexington-av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

**TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS**—PARTIES desirous of selling or renting their houses in this City, will consult their interest by sending memorandum to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

## TO LET.

**TO LEASE OR FOR SALE**—THE MOST desirable location on 5th-av.; the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., 50 feet on the avenue by 100 feet in depth. For further information apply to Post-office Box No. 5,348.

**TO LEASE**—THE SPACIOUS MARBLE-FRONT store, No. 394 Broadway, 28 feet front and rear by 175 feet deep, with rear entrance on Cortlandt-alley. For terms apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

**TO LEASE**—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABRAM L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

**TO LEASE.**—A 32-FOOT HOUSE AND LOT IN University-place will be leased for ten years; has large elegant parlors, suitable for business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

**TO LET**—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 108 West 31st-st.; four rooms, gas, hot and cold water, &c., suitable for three in family; rent $25 per month. Apply on the premises this day (7th) between 12 and 2.

**TO LET**—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts.; suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For terms apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

**ROOM TO RENT**—A VERY DESIRABLE, warm, sunny front room, with every convenience; hot and cold water, &c.; terms low; references. At No. 33 East 24th-st.

**$400.**—TO LET—COTTAGE HOUSE, SEVEN rooms, veranda front. Also $500 frame house 16 rooms, near Broadway.
G. S. DYE, Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**—ELEGANT FURnished house to let; best location. Also, for sale, several low-priced houses, near ferries. Inquire or address P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 146 Remsen-st.

**TO LET**—TWO FLOORS, SIX ROOMS EACH, ON Broadway. Apply to G. S. DYE, Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

**TO LET**—THE STORE AND LOFTS OF NO. 60 Maiden-lane; immediate possession. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

**A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN**, without board, at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARD WANTED**—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a good location up town, with a front room on second floor and bedroom connecting, which the persons desiring will furnish nicely. Address, stating terms, location, &c., B., Box No. 6,086 Post-office.

**WANTED**—FROM FEB. 15, FOR A GENTLEman and wife—a sitting-room and bedroom, with fire and gas and full board, not below 14th-st. nor above 34th-st., between 3d and 5th avs.; private family preferred; references first class. Address, with full description, terms, &c., W. S., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECond floor, with board, by an elderly lady and companion; location in or near 5th or Madison av., between 26th and 38th sts. W., Box No. 1,650 Post-office.

**AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-SQUARE**—A FINE front room, nicely furnished, on second floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; dinner at 6; references exchanged.

**HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS** for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A** first-class house in vicinity of 34th-st. will rent the second floor, with board. Best of references required. Address F. H. M., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH**out board, to gentlemen only, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

**LODGING.**—A PLAINLY FURNISHED ROOM for one or two gentlemen, at a moderate charge, at No. 107 West 41st-st. Inquire after 3 P. M.

**TO LET**—WITH BOARD, A ROOM FOR ONE gentleman; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER** can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, O. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**MARBLE MANTELS**—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

**MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS**—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

## AUCTION SALES.

**SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.**
CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:
WOOL BLANKETS, RUBBER AND PAINTED BLANKETS, INFANTRY COATS, GREAT COATS, JACKETS, TROWSERS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, BOOTS, SHOES, BEDSACKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, AXES, PICK-AXES, CANTEENS, HOSPITAL TENTS, WALL TENTS, SIBLEY AND COMMON TENTS, HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, STOCKINGS, SCALES, (BRASS) MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.
The property must be removed within TEN (10) days from day of sale.
Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 1,139 Girard-st.
Terms, CASH, in Government funds.
By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.
HENRY W. JANES, Captain and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major, U. S. Army, Executive and Inspecting Officer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
**ARTIST'S SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.**
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock, at their spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st., the entire collection of Oil Paintings by our favorite American artist ALEXANDER WUST, comprising about 35 pictures of European and American scenery. Included in the collection are the two paintings entitled
A NORWEGIAN WATERFALL BY MOONLIGHT, for which Mr. Wust was awarded, by royal decree, the gold medal at last year's exhibition in Brussels, and a MOUNTAIN TORRENT IN NORWAY, for which he received the gold medal at the Hague at the last exhibition. We earnestly call the attention of the art public to an examination of their fine specimens of art as representative works of American talent, which have received the encomiums of foreign connoisseurs, and we feel confident in stating that they need only to be seen to be likewise indorsed by our connoisseurs at home. They are now on exhibition during the day, from 8 till 5, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, the 10th, 11th and 12th inst., from 7 till 10 o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
**BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.**
AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY, On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1867, at 7½ o'clock,
An invoice of European Original Cabinet Pictures, by celebrated and favorite artists, just received, and never before exhibited, comprising several fine Water-Color Drawings; in all, about 100 pictures of great merit, consisting of the works of

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|---|---|---|
| Troyon, | David, | Pecrus, |
| Diaz, | Escosura, | Pons, |
| De Camps, | Niewenhuys, | Corot, |
| Gues, | Mathieu, | C. Hue, |
| De Dreux, | Fauvelet, | C. Jacque, |
| Chaplin, | Brissot, | Couturier, |
| Meissonier, | Rosier, | Ribot, |
| Lambinet, | Noel, | Lanfant De Metz, |
| Gustave Doré, | Cortes, | Dupre. |

They will be open for exhibition on and after Friday, Jan. 5, day and evening, to time of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
**BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,**
On TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and black walnut parlor and bedroom suites, black walnut library suite, in green reps; marble-top and plain cottage suites, black walnut marble top centre-tables, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; China, crockery, glassware, &c.; also, kitchen furniture.
Also, at 12 o'clock.
Three or four rosewood and mahogany square and upright pianos.
A few baskets of first-class Champagne.
Also, a few lots of silver-plated ware.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
**IMPORTANT TO LADIES.**
By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., at their salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock, PARIS RECEPTION and OPERA BONNETS, recently imported by Mr. TILMAN, comprising an expensive and beautiful collection, all of them being trimmed with genuine laces, &c.
Also, a variety of round and children's Hats; and, also, a large assortment of genuine Point, Brussels, Chantilly and Cluny Laces. Catalogues are ready and the articles will be on exhibition for two days previous to the sale, and the ladies are respectfully invited to examine them.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Executor of Abraham R. Lawrence, deceased:
MAIDEN-LANE.—The premises known as Number 139 Maiden-lane, running through to Fletcher-st., being 17 feet in front and rear. On the lot is a valuable store-house covering the whole ground. The premises are subject to a lease which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1868.
14TH-ST.—The premises Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st., each being 20 feet 10 inches in front and rear, by 106 feet 6 inches in depth. On each of said lots is a five-story brown-stone English-basement house.
43D-ST.—Four lots on the southerly side of 43d-st., distant 105 feet east of 3d-av., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.
BROOKLYN.—About 46 lots in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., situate on Leonard, Eckford and Newton sts.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two farms in Scarsdale, Westchester County, lying adjoining to each other, and known as "The Powder Mill Farm," and the Bronx or Delancy Farm, containing together about 170 acres.
ALBANY.—24 acres of land situate on Lydias and Magazine sts., in the City of Albany, N. Y.
HERKIMER COUNTY, N. Y.—5 lots in the village of Devereux, in the County of Herkimer.
HAMILTON COUNTY, N.Y.—A number of tracts of wild land.
NEWARK, N. J.—About 40 city lots, situate on Elm-st. and Pennington-av., in the City of Newark.
IOWA.—The east half of southeast quarter and the northwest half of the southeast quarter of section 21 in Township No. 95, in Floyd County, Iowa, containing 120 acres.
Also, a bond and mortgage for $5,000, made by Robert Griffith to M. D. Powers, on property in South Amboy and Manalapan, N. J.
Also a bond and mortgage made by Robert Benson for $50, on premises at Maspeth, Queen's County.
For full particulars apply at the office of LAWRENCE & HORN, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 47 Wall-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, BEAVER, PEARL, STATE, JOHN, WATER, FRONT AND JACKSON STS., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF MOSES ROGERS, DECEASED.**
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property:
STATE-ST.—House and lot of ground on the north side, running through to Pearl-st., with stable on the rear, known as No. 7 State and No. 16 Pearl-st.
GREENWICH-ST.—House and lot on the west side, near Morris-st., known as No. 26.
BEAVER-ST.—No. 95, near Wall-st.
PEARL-ST.—Nos. 231, 233 and 235, corner John-st.
PEARL AND WATER STS.—No. 272 Pearl-st., running through to No. 206 Water. Front, southeast corner Jackson-st., 75x70 feet.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.
SAMUEL ROGERS, WM. P. VAN RENSSELAER, N. P. ROGERS, Executors and Trustees.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF** the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Greenwich, near Reade-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York.
GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable premises Nos. 312, 314 and 316 Greenwich-st., known as the Exchange Hotel, being 64 feet 6¼ inches front, 50 feet 5 inches rear, 80 feet 1 inch north side, and 79 feet 7 inches on south side, including a frontage of 16 feet on Reade-st.
Maps, &c., at 3 Pine-st.

**ORANGE COUNTY FARM AT AUCTION.**—A good farm, about 90 acres, in Orange County, New-York, one mile from Washingtonville depot, on Newburgh branch of New-York and Erie Railroad; the former residence of Daniel Curtis, deceased. A large house, barn, hay-house, shed, wagon and wood-house; with peach-orchard; good land for grass, grain and fruits; well watered and spring for cooling milk; a fine location; will be sold at auction, at the hotel of George A., in Washingtonville, Jan. 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon.
JOHN JAQUES, JAMES CURTIS, OREN C. JAQUES, Executors.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
**MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL** at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine assortment of fancy fowls, consisting of White Leghorns, Seabrights, Cochin China, Spanish Dominicks, Brahona Pooters, Polanders, Hamburghers, &c., &c.

**AUCTION SALE.**—BY ORDER OF REAR-ADmiral Charles H. Bell, Commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 12 M., a quantity of paper stock, junk, canvas clippings, blocks, scrap composition, metal seines and a miscellaneous lot of condemned tools, &c. Also, two oxen.
E. HOOKER, Act. Lt.-Com., U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

## MUSICAL.

**THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE**
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

**WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT** PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

**HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE** manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

**A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF** the piano desires a few more pupils. Terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

**A STEINWAY AND OTHER NEW AND** second-hand pianos, organs and melodeons for rent, or for sale low for cash or on installments.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

**CHAMBERS & SON'S "ECLECTIC PIANOS"** combine every improvement of intrinsic value, are excellent in quality, moderate in price. Factory, No. 14 6th-st. Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

**PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALL**ments at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

**A SMALL MELODEON IS WANTED AT** a low cash price. Address M., Box 148 *Times* Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.

# "OURS!"

With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
The combination of NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS comprised in the above play has produced an amount of ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**MADAME RISTORI AT STEINWAY HALL.**
FIRST GRAND RECITATION OF MADAME RISTORI, TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1867.
Mr. L. F. Harrison has the honor to announce that, having effected an engagement with Mr. J. Grau and MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI, he will have the pleasure of presenting her at her FIRST AND ONLY GRAND RECITATION, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, when she will read from the Poets in ITALIAN and FRENCH.
Mr. Theodore Thomas' full Orchestra has also been secured, and will perform a selection of Classical Music appropriate to the occasion.
The prices of admission will be ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway.

**RISTORI RECITATION BOOKS.**
Translated into English, can be obtained to-day at the several ticket offices, and at Steinway Hall during the evening.

**RISTORI'S LAST NIGHT AND MATINEE IN NEW-YORK.**
ELIZABETH. ELIZABETH.
BEFORE HER DEPARTURE FOR THE WEST.
THE COMPANY LEAVES FOR DETROIT ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.
FRENCH THEATRE.....Lessee and Director, J. Grau.
Ristori Ticket Offices, Nos. 701, 112, and 114 Broadway.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock,
ADELAIDE RISTORI ON BOTH OCCASIONS AS ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Jan. 7, ELIZABETH.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 9, MATINEE, ELIZABETH.
NOTICE.—At the Wednesday matinee the price of admission to all parts of the house will be $2, and seats will be secured in private boxes, orchestra seats and dress circle without any extra charge.

**RISTORI MATINEE—WEDNESDAY—** ELIZABETH.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE—WEDNESDAY MATINEE
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
Jan. 9 at 1. Doors open at 12½.
FOR THE LAST TIME IN NEW-YORK,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—MATINEE.
Seats will be secured without extra charge.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.**
SIXTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
MONDAY, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance at these concerts of Miss MARY LOUISE SEGUR, THE FAVORITE SOPRANO.
Mr. F. LETSCH, Trombone Soloist,
Mr. HEINDL, Flute Soloist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

**STEINWAY HALL.**
NINTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance at these concerts of MISS NETTIE STERLING, The celebrated Contralto.
MR. W. J. HILL, The celebrated Tenor.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."**
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
# MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

**GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,** IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The Trustees of this institution beg to state that according to a very careful estimate, the finishing and furnishing of the Pavilion now building will cost $200,000. Of this amount they have already paid $42,830 66, and there remains on hand $51,262 97, still leaving $106,000 to be provided for.
Under these circumstances it becomes necessary for us to appeal to the friends of the undertaking, and to all benevolent persons, to aid us with timely and liberal contributions, which may be sent to either of the subscribers.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.
ERNEST KRACKOWIZER, M. D., Vice-President, No. 16 West 12th-st.
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REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

**BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**
AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.)
All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

**MRS. M. G. BROWN, METAPHYSICAL** Physician, of No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia, and No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, gives a guarantee to cure the following diseases:
Deafness, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Blindness, Womb Diseases, Scalp Diseases, Loss of Hair, Throat and Chest Difficulties, with EVERY disease flesh is heir to.
RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, &c., CURED.
SEPT. 18, 1865.
I, Henry B. James, of Trenton, N. J., do certify that for fifty years I have suffered from dyspepsia. When a boy, eating a small piece of cheese would cause such agony as to make me roll on the floor for hours. One time I did not recover the effects of eating a piece of apple for six months. I have also suffered from rheumatism, piles, general debility, &c. Last Spring I was attacked with rheumatism near the heart, my joints were swollen and one arm partially paralyzed. I was very ill; had three physicians, who considered me dying. Soon afterward I saw Mrs. M. G. Brown, who assured me her metaphysical discovery would cure my rheumatism, and give me a new constitution. I used it faithfully for three months; the result is, that my rheumatism and dyspepsia are gone. I am now strong and healthy, my general appearance so much changed that my friends scarcely recognize me. My hair was poor and thin, nearly all gone; but it is now thick, strong and bushy, and I weigh ten pounds more than ever before in my life.
Remember MRS. M. G. BROWN, at her office, No. 51 Bond-st., every Tuesday, where her celebrated preparations may always be had. Metaphysical Discovery, $5. Scalp Renovator, $1. Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1. Small, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally.
☞ A box of the Metaphysical Discovery would have saved Brevet Major T. G. Mackenzie's life. It will break up the worst congestion.

**ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.**—The public are hereby cautioned against paying moneys designed for this charity, except to such persons as have a certificate of their appointment for 1866-7, signed by the Advisory Committee, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Association. The Board deeply regret the necessity for this caution. Donations, which are greatly needed, should be paid to the duly authorized collectors, or sent to JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st., or to R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House.

**PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,** (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S.)—All the pews in this house will be publicly rented for one year on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1867, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather. By order of the Trustees.
H. S. WELD, Secretary.

**THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL** are hereby notified that an election of a Board of Seventeen Directors for the year 1867, will be held at the rooms of the Hospital Buildings, corner of 4th-av. and 23th-st., between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1867.

**ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS** 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

**BARGE FOR SALE.**—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, now lying at the foot of Warren-st. For particulars apply to A. BRETT, Esq., No. 115 West-st., corner of Cortlandt-st.

**WAX FLOWERS.**—LESSONS GIVEN AT THE residence of the pupil by Mrs. R. SUMNER, No 67 West 28th-st.

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**PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS**
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,**
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
SPLENDID ATTRACTION.
ENGAGEMENT FOR A LIMITED PERIOD of the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
who will appear in her original personation of
TOPSEY, TOPSEY,
TOPSEY,
TOPSEY, TOPSEY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾; in the great American Drama entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in 5 Acts, 13 Tableaux, and with all its ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS, as performed by her in all the principal cities of AMERICA, ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND, with the most distinguished approbation. The piece cast to the ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE TALENTED COMPANY.
On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH, A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs. A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
A LEOPARD CHILD.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

**THALIA THEATRE.**
No. 514 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA,
MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867.
First appearance in German Opera of ELVIRA MADDI.
The celebrated Prima Donna of the French Opera in the great role of the QUEEN OF THE NIGHT in THE MAGIC FLUTE, BY MOZART.
Seats can be secured at the office of the theatre daily from 10 to 4 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes $10; orchestra chairs and reserved seats in dress circle, $1 50; parquet and dress circle, $1; family circle, 50 cents. Tickets obtained at the box-office from 10 to 4, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8, NEW ACTS IN THE RING,
introducing MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD, and the entire strength of the BEST CIRCUS TROUPE ever organized in America.
First week of the GLOBE ON HORSEBACK, By Mr. W. Conrad.
First week of the FLYING RINGS, By John Levantine.
First week of the GRECIAN STATUES, By Messrs. Austin and Cooke.
DASHING FOUR-HORSE ACT, By Mr. James E. Cooke.
EXCITING GYMNASTIC CONTEST By the Gymnastic Corps.
TRAINED HORSES, PERFORMING PONIES, AND EDUCATED MULES.

# GREAT MASONIC FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
## HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,
IS NOW OPEN
AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS.
The display of goods will be unusually attractive, and presents advantages for those wishing to purchase for the Holidays.
The proceeds of this Fair are to be appropriated to the erection of an asylum as a home for widows and orphans, the aged and the indigent, and appeals strongly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Admission, 25 cents. The Committee call attention to the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines sold by J. T. ELLIS, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., which contribute liberally to the proceeds of the fair and offer peculiar advantages to lodges. Season tickets, $1.

**MME. MONTANIA'S** SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS, 25 cents per dozen. No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st. The best in all respects.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,** Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED** her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

**PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY** AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

**LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,** NOS. 61 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE.**
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

**MR. VAN NORMAN'S**
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

**MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S**
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

**A GREAT REDUCTION FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.**—GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway.—Pupils entering the present week will be received at the following rates, viz.: $25 for the entire course, including Penmanship, Book-keeping and Arithmetic; regular charge, $50. Branches singly in proportion.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**—REDUCTION IN TERMS.—GOLDSMITH'S book-keeping, penmanship, &c., No. 756 Broadway. HALF PRICES Will be charged for a short time only. The attention of young men is especially directed to the opportunity. Circulars at the Institute.

**BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.**—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

**A GENTLEMAN FROM NORTH GERMANY,** a graduate of the University of Berlin, wishes to give lessons in the ancient and modern languages; references given. Address Rev. H. RAEGENER, No. 101 7th-st.

**A NEW METHOD OF LEARNING FRENCH.**—Special ladies' classes will open MONDAY, Jan. 7, at Dr. H. CARLOS' Lingual Academy, No. 13 West 26th-st. Terms $50. Hours from 1 till 4 P. M. Gentlemen, 8 till 9 P. M.

**MME. BLUCHER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR** of Italian, will begin a course of oral tuition on Jan. 14, at No. 396 6th-av. Circulars obtained at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

**A BUSINESS EDUCATION.**—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 280 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

**PELHAM SCHOOL.**—SELECT PROTESTANT boarding-school for boys, near New-Rochelle, N. Y. D. CHERBULIEZ, Principal. Second half of fifth term begins Feb. 10, 1867.

**VALUABLE SCHOOL FOR SALE.**—IN all respects well appointed, and in a central locality. Address H. M. GRAVES, No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

**MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL**—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

## TEACHERS.

**FRENCH LEARNED IN THREE MONTHS** by my attractive, easy, infallible method; English taught to the French with equal success. Address J. GERARD, Station D.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,** No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

**F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,** SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE, Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,** No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

**DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24** West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen; lessons every day; all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six lessons.

## BILLIARDS.

**A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES,** with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents.
PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¾.**
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 7,
EDWIN BOOTH
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear (first time this season) in his great character of LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, in John Howard Payne's great play of BRUTUS; or, The Fall of Tarquin,
supported by Miss IDA VERNON, Mme. METHUA-SCHELLER, Mr. BARTON HILL, Mr. J. N. GOTTHOLD AND A POWERFUL CAST.
TUESDAY EVENING (first time) A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—BRUTUS.
Admission 75c. Family Circle 50c.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1867,
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK.
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, &c.
TWENTY-FIRST GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, Jan. 12 1867, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle..........$1
Family Circle..........50c.
Curtain rises at night 7½; at Matinee 1.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**
MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1867,
LAST NIGHT POSITIVELY OF THE HUGUENOT CAPTAIN.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. CHARLES BARRON.
Last Night of YOUNG AMERICA.
Last Night of the Splendid Scenery.
TUESDAY, Jan. 8 1867,
Complimentary Benefit tendered to EDMOND DE MONBION.
HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9—THE LONG STRIKE.
MONDAY, Jan. 14,
THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

**THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.**
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, Mrs. E. BOUDINOT, Miss ZELDA HARRISON, Mrs. J. ARNOLD, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. ED. SEGUIN, Mr. JAMES PEAKS, Mr. PETER RICHINGS, Mr. W. PEAKS, Mr. JAMES ARNOLD.
With a LARGE and EFFICIENT CHORUS and GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Have the honor to announce a short season of ENGLISH OPERA at the OLYMPIC THEATRE, commencing MONDAY, Jan. 14, during which will be presented Wallace's MARITANA, FRA DIAVOLO, ROSE OF CASTILE, MARTHA, DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, LINDA, BOHEMIAN GIRL, DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, and several other popular operas.
The sale of secured seats commences Thursday next, Jan. 10, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre.

**NEW-YORK THEATRE.**
Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
ONDINE
now being produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE, under the immediate supervision of Miss ELLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
GRAND CINDERILLON MATINEE, SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS.**
TUESDAY NEXT, JAN. 8,
Last appearance in New-York of Mr. ANTHELME, the favorite Tenor. Mr. HURET-LEVASSOR, from Paris, in some of his comic songs.
LA LOGE D'OPERA, comedy in one act.
UNE FILLE TERRIBLE, vaudeville in one act.
MR. LAFLEUR, vaudeville in one act.

**FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.**
MISS FANNY HERRING, MR. G. L. FOX.
TWO NEW PIECES.
ZILLAH—A TALE OF [illegible]
MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK.
The full company in the above pieces.

**FRENCH OPERA.**
14th-st., near 6th-av.
Ticket offices—Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
EXTRA PERFORMANCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1867.
MLLE. NADDI in her great part of LE TROUVERE. (Trovatore) by Verdi.
Grand Opera in four acts and eight tableaux.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

**VALENTINE VOUSDEN.**
The great Polynational Mimic.
FOUR NIGHTS THIS WEEK.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, in his UNITY OF NATIONS.
Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

**KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,**
No. 720 BROADWAY.
Every evening at 7¾ o'clock.
THE GREAT LEON. SCHEMIT MIT A Y. THE GREAT LEON SINGS THE TRIO IN LUCREZIA BORGIA. IN $7,000. IN $7,000.
Conceded by enthusiastic audiences to be the greatest impersonator of female characters ever witnessed. John Allen, Nelse Seymour, Sam Price and the large company in novel and side-splitting selections.

**BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.**
New Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
CROWDS! CROWDS! COME EARLY!
NEW-YEAR'S CALLS,
with all its pleasing accessories, Snow Storm, Skating-Pond, W. S. and J. H. Budworth in principal characters.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

**HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY, DODWORTH HALL,** No. 806 Broadway.—Crowded houses every night. Continued and triumphant success of M. HARTZ. New illusions.
FLOATING HEAD. MONDAY EVENING AT 8. STRIKING WATCHES. | HARTZ'S 116TH SEANCE. | MULTUM IN PARVO. WONDERS AND MIRACLES. SPECIE RESUMED.
Mr. A. Sedgwick will perform on the English concertina. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. Saturday Matinee at 2. Children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these performances.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1867.
**MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB,** and their families, are invited to assist at the opening of their Skating Pond at Jerome Park, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, instant. A special free train will leave the Harlem Depot, corner of 26th-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., and return at 4 o'clock P. M. A baggage car, for pic-nic purposes, will be attached to the train.
AUGUST BELMONT, President.

**THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.**
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, AND 955 BROADWAY.

## MEDICAL.

**TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.**
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
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## KENTUCKY.

### Trade Conquest—Changes in the Currents of Transportation—Prosperity of Louisville—The Democratic Party.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., December, 1866.

All objects of human use naturally tend toward the points where they are demanded for consumption. The naked slave who carries on his head from Lake Nyumba to Zanzibar the ivory tusk for the chessmen or billiard balls of Paris, traverses the torrid tracts which lie on his route by the most direct path accessible to him. The bushel of wheat produced in Minnesota obeys the same law, and declining the cheaper but slower and more indirect route which nature has provided, embarks on the car, is transferred to the propeller, and so fulfills its destiny of feeding some European by the shortest line of time and distance. The removal of natural obstacles by artificial transportation has enabled the productions of our great Western interior to comply with this principle of trade-magnetism, and these interior productions bear as steadily upon the great ultimate markets of New-York or Liverpool as the needle bears upon the invisible attraction of the magnetic pole.

To the enterprise and science of the North belongs the merit of announcing this law of commerce, or at least by the construction of artificial ways, of allowing it to take effect upon this continent. Is not this triumph of art over nature as magnificent as it is extraordinary? See the native and imported numbers thrown into the great Northwest by canals and railroads. Estimate the values produced by these numbers and sent by artificial routes to the great eastern markets. Regard with astonishment those great cities of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, reared by these immigrants, and sending from the shores of the western waters the tribute of their trade to the sagacious people who have planted them. Men wander among the Pimo Indians, on the cañons of the Gila, and pick up old pottery or gaze upon the ruined relics of a former civilization. They speculate upon the location of those great cities of Ciboa which tradition told the Spanish missionaries had once existed in these Arizonian deserts. These modern cities of Western America are far more wonderful, and much more profitable of study—certainly for Southern men, to whom ruins are unhappily not novel. The conquest of Western trade which preceded and caused the sectional subjugations, was a more remarkable exhibition of ability than the mere subjugation of which it furnished the materials. And now having organized—almost without any Southern objections—the grain and general provision trade between the great northwest and the great markets of Europe, the operation of the same principle is wresting the tobacco trade of the West from its natural markets and river route, collecting it at Louisville, and is also absolutely collecting at Cincinnati at least a tenth of the cotton for transportation directly North. The distribution of merchandise in return for those values, is another result of this new system of transportation. The Western cities are but outposts and agencies of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston. From these points the interior is supplied by telegraph and express until the trade area of New-Orleans has suffered severely from the encroachment. These supplies are far down the Ohio and Mississippi; away into Texas—coastwise and from St. Louis—and the Louisville *Industrial & Commercial* says: "There is a line of steamers between Cincinnati and Nashville, which is loaded down with goods, groceries, stoves, tin ware and furniture from Cincinnati, which is put off at every landing place." These are the goods of the Northern cities, imported or home manufactured and distributed among the Western agencies. This system of radial lines traversing the whole trade area is drawing to the great Atlantic cities the exchangeable values created in every other part of the Union. Truly this trade conquest, which has produced such a revolution in internal commerce, and made the whole nation tributary to a few commercial and financial centres, is more wonderful than the triumph of numbers over courage, resources over necessity, and of one idea over another, all of which last have been sufficiently illustrated from the captivity of Israel to the death of TECUMSEH.

Louisville has gained greatly in wealth and population. From her vast water power, favorable climate, abundant provisions and proximity to the great staple supply and home market of the South, she will, with proper facilities of rail and wire, become one of the most importan cities of the continent.

DEMOCRATIC REORGANIZATION.

Party politics have blazed up like camphene throughout this State. The Democratic Party proposes to resume its position as before the war, when it was in control of the Southern policy and offices, Federal as well as local. In doing so it occupies a peculiar position. The Democratic Party North having failed in the late elections, desires to divest future contests of any Southern issue, because, perhaps, it has found its position on that subject as much misunderstood North as it has heretofore been South. So the Chicago *Times* coolly advises the South to take the black draught without winking as the most palatable preparation which it can expect. Some of the Southern Democratic papers counsel that attractive lozenge labelled "educated suffrage." The Louisville *Democrat*, which it is not believed had its press burned or lost an issue during the war, seems especially impatient for a platform without a test "which the mass of the party will not utterly repudiate;" so it demands that no embarrassment shall be occasioned by Southern dissent, and discourses with some asperity as follows:

"We have invited a Convention of the Democratic Party of the United States to meet in this city; it behooves us, then, to have no tests of Democracy which the mass of the party in the United States will utterly repudiate. It will not do to make a merit here of participating in the rebellion or sympathizing with it. Nothing is more natural than that men who went honestly into the lost cause, and believed they were right, believe so still. We don't see any argument in gunpowder to change their opinions; and we see that men are urged for office now on the sole merit that they were engaged in the rebellion or sympathized with it. It so happens that the mass of the party of the United States, with which we propose to act, take an entirely different view of this subject. They regard the rebellion as the greatest folly and blunder to be found in history; and we know it was a most signal and disastrous failure, working ruin to all involved in it."

It is a little provoking that a set of gentlemen should be kept in a Sahara of office and contracts because others may have an unwillingness to denounce LEE and DAVIS as traitors and Pariahs, and instal in their places a class which is not, in the opinion of half a dozen States of the Union, qualified to exercise the right of suffrage without limitations. Possibly some of these journals, so impatient to get back by accepting the abolition test, once denounced every one in the South, who hesitated to go out of the Union, as an Abolitionist. People cannot be commanded backward and forward in this manner by parties which have neither the power of reward or punishment. So this new way to pay old debts by galvanizing political fossils and reinstating them in their pristine power, will not satisfy the Southern people. If the Democratic Party North is tired of them, they certainly have very little to thank that party for. It is much easier for the Southern people to repudiate the Democratic Party North than to renounce their own principles and feelings, and if the Southern people wish to harmonize with the whole people of the Union; if they wish to desectionalize themselves, they had perhaps better organize a new party upon some constitutional basis, upon some policy of home development in the Southern States, and so obliterate the memories and the antagonisms of the Democratic Party North. If that party wish the Southern people to become a sleeping partner in the concern, furnishing all the capital without any control over the ledger or check-book, it is, perhaps, mistaken. There are many men in the South who were secessionists in principle, who served in the Confederate army to the capitulation. They always understood that the doctrine of State rights, as preached at Charleston, was the same as when expounded at Chicago. They have not forgotten that apologue in which one of two men pursued by a bear runs away, and the other having fallen into the power of the animal, is afterward asked by his fleet-footed friend what the bear had whispered him? "Never"—was the reply—"to keep company with one who in the hour of danger would desert his friend." What would have been the advice in a case where one had led the other into the power of an adversary and then aided in his destruction? As Æsop never conceived such a case of perfidy, he has left no illustration. This is said in no spirit of partisan hostility, but the doctrine of State Rights was understood at the South, as laid down in the Kentucky resolutions written by JEFFERSON, "that the Constitution of the United States is a compact between the several States *as States*, each sovereign State being an integral part of that compact. That, as in other compacts between equal sovereigns, who have no common judge, each party has the right to interpret the compact for itself, and is bound by no interpretations but its own." Now every Northern man knows that this doctrine has been repealed by conquest, and the repeal ratified by the voluntary act of each of the Southern States. But while the Southern Democrat fought to maintain this common doctrine of his party, the Northern Democrat has boasted everywhere that he fought to extinguish it. We do not blame the latter for maintaining the cause of his section, but he cannot claim further association with the subjugated on the ground of a community of principles. No; better the waves of oblivion. Let the South forget its misfortunes in the memory of its heroism and endurance. Let the party issues and alliances of the past be buried under the corner-stone of a restored national prosperity. But do not revive the hollow and two-faced platforms on one side of which we saw emblazoned "The Rights of the States," and on the other, "War to the knife"—and to the spoons. Extermination to the rebels. Probably we had not better talk any more about it. It is rather an exciting subject to a Southern citizen.

A new organization, based on Oblivion and Amnesty is required—not responsible for any of the inapplicable doctrines of the past—is needed. Such an organization can unite in promoting the future harmonies and prosperity of the nation. The only cause of disunion which existed at the South—the right of property in slaves—has disappeared. The coöperation of all patriots is now necessary for the restoration of Southern independence. The wealth and power of the North have done the South all the mischief they could; henceforth they should be employed in promoting the industrial welfare and commercial expansion of the South.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The condition of the negro laborer is perhaps better in Kentucky than elsewhere. In the first place, it is a more abundant country and the laborer is more easily subsisted. In the next, the freedman has been well treated and a good deal encouraged, so that there are very friendly relations with his former proprietor. The freedmen are cheerful and useful. They have relapsed into their former relations of respect and dependence, but they receive good wages, and, where they choose to do so, are cultivating the land for themselves, generally as tenants of their former owners. There is a very favorable state of feeling between the races, and the labor and social questions will be readily adjusted between them. For the political *status* you must refer to the discussions now pending in the Press and on the hustings. The opinion of an individual is not a proper authority on so vital a question.

W. M. B.

## THE TRAGEDY AT NEW-ULM, MINN.

### Details of the Horrible Murder of Two Men by a Drunken Mob—Their Bodies Terribly Mutilated.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

MANKATO, Minn., Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1867.

I presume that before this reaches you, you will have received some account of a horrible tragedy, perpetrated on Christmas, upon two of the citizens of this place by a mob in the Village of New-Ulm, a German settlement located about 30 miles west of this place. Our citizens are greatly excited, and are determined that the parties implicated shall be brought to justice, and that in a legal manner.

The circumstances of the affair are as follows: The citizens of New-Ulm and vicinity had been celebrating Christmas, and, as many drank to excess, half-crazy men were numerous. About noon Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL and GEORGE LISCOM, of this town, lately soldiers in Company H, Second Minnesot Infantry, arrived there on their way home, they having been on a trapping expedition. As might be expected, having been on the frontier for some time, they joined in the festivities, and with this intention visited ZEIHR & HOWENSTIN's saloon. Having met an old soldier comrade, they were having a jovial time, and LISCOM remarked that he had been among the Sioux, and knew their language, dances, &c. A man named JOHN SPENNER, who was in the saloon, asked LISCOM for a scalp dance, saying that he would drum, and got an old tin kettle. CAMPBELL and LISCOM both danced, having knives in their hands, and in the dance imitating the Sioux manner of scalping each other. When they got through, the barkeeper spoke to LISCOM and asked him to pay for the drinks. LISCOM said he would pay for the four drinks he ordered, but all the men in the saloon having come up to the bar and drank at the same time at the suggestion of the barkeeper, he refused to pay for them. There were fifteen or twenty in the saloon. The amount in dispute was seventy-five cents.

A dispute ensued, and LISCOM was put out of the back door. CAMPBELL attempted to follow, but SPENNER took hold of and tried to prevent him. During the scuffle CAMPBELL stabbed him. The knife entered his left leg, on the inside and near the hip joint, severing the main artery, and cutting a gash an inch or two in width.

Placing his hand upon the wound to stay the flow of blood, SPENNER called to persons standing by to give him something with which to defend himself, and they gave him a hatchet. With this he struck at LISCOM, hitting him on the right side of the face, between the nose and eye, inflicting a severe and fatal wound. Repeating the blow, LISCOM was felled to the ground. [illegible] SPENNER made for CAMPBELL with the hatchet, and the barkeeper says struck him, but not with sufficient force to inflict serious injury. When questioned as to CAMPBELL's reason for wanting to go out, he said he did not know the reason, nor why SPENNER wanted to keep him in. This occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock.

Both LISCOM and CAMPBELL attempted to make their escape, but were pursued and captured by the crowd. CAMPBELL inquired for the Sheriff, and that officer being present, the boys called upon him to protect them. Both were then taken to the jail—LISCOM supported and assisted along by two men—where they were handcuffed and closely confined.

Soon after they were imprisoned, a mob of drunken and excited men, variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred and fifty, surrounded the jail, broke it open, and rescued the prisoners. Still handcuffed, and one of them—LISCOM—mortally wounded, they were brought forth. Instantly they were assaulted by the mob with clubs and sticks of cord-wood, ropes placed around their necks, and dragged through the street. LISCOM was beaten to death, and while being dragged along, CAMPBELL was stabbed three or four times by a drunken soldier of Company A, Tenth Regular Infantry, stationed at Fort Ridgley. The two men—one dead, and the other rendered insensible by beating and stabbing, their bodies mangled and bleeding—were then hung up, amid the clamor and shoutings of the infuriated mob. While this terrible outrage was being perpetrated, no effort was made by the officers of the law to protect the manacled men, and all present, excepting possibly a half dozen persons, participated in the cowardly and brutal murder.

The bodies were hung up near the jail. This took place about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and as late as 12 o'clock the same night they were hanging. Mr. MERRILL and Mr. GEORGE OWENS, of Butternut Valley, in this county, both in New-Ulm at the time of the hanging, watched the bodies until that hour, but the night being very cold, they were compelled to absent themselves for a time to warm, and during their absence the remains were taken down. To inquiries as to the whereabouts of the bodies, the only reply elicited was that they walked off during the night.

On Thursday morning a deputation of five or six of our citizens went to New-Ulm to recover the bodies. A part of the Committee returned on Friday. They had an interview with the leading citizens, and various reports of the affair were given. They, however, elicited no information relative to the disposal of the bodies, but in their searches the Committee found a hole in the ice on the river large enough to admit the body of a man, and drops and stains of blood on the ice, and other traces indicating that the bodies had been laid down while the hole was being cut. The soldier who stabbed CAMPBELL, with three or four others, were at New-Ulm on furlough. His comrades tried to persuade him from participating in the mob, but without success. Both CAMPBELL and LISCOM were well known at this place. The former was a son of DANIEL CAMPBELL, Esq., one of our earliest citizens, has grown up almost from infancy in this town, and was esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. He was a single man, about 25 years of age, of good character, and, so far as our information extends, was neither intemperate nor quarrelsome. LISCOM was a young man about the same age as CAMPBELL, but married. He has resided here for several years, and has borne a good character. He was never known to be engaged in a difficulty before. CAMPBELL and LISCOM enlisted in the Second Minnesota, at the time of its first organization. Both served honorably and faithfully for three years, passing unharmed through all or most of the severe battles in which that regiment was engaged. CAMPBELL was discharged and returned home at the expiration of his term of enlistment; but LISCOM reënlisted, and served until the expiration of the war. A strong attachment existed between the murdered men and their soldier comrades, and a desire to avenge their death is evidenced by the latter.

On the 29th ult. the citizens of Mankato sent a second party to New-Ulm, provided with the necessary implements for prosecuting the search for the bodies of the murdered men. On Sunday morning the bodies were found near the hole in the ice previously alluded to. They were immediately taken to the west side of the river—Nicolate County—there, on a bleak prairie, with the thermometer down to fifteen degrees below zero, the heroic men guarded them for twenty-four hours, to await the action of the Coroner. It was then ascertained that there was no Coroner in Nicolate County, and the bodies were brought to this place, and, at this time, the Coroner of this County (Blue Earth) is holding an inquest. The inquest will be continued a sufficient length of time to procure all the evidence on the subject possible.

The bodies of the men are greatly mutilated by cuts and stabs, and bruises with clubs. One has the hand entirely severed from the arm, at the wrist, and the right leg severed at the knee-joint, apparently with a hatchet or ax.

The excitement still continues among our citizens, and it is the determination of all that the parties guilty shall be brought to justice.

MANKATO.

## RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

### A Car Load of Emigrants Precipitated Over an Embankment.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Thursday contains the following:

Yesterday morning, about 1:30 o'clock, a serious accident occurred to the night express passenger train, coming west on the Terre Haute Railroad. The scene of the catastrophe was about a mile east of Paris. The train, which consisted of six cars, four being passenger coaches, was thrown from the track by the breaking of a rail. The engine and express car passed over in safety. The baggage car was partially removed from the rails; the next car, crowded with emigrants, mostly Germans, was thrown from the rails and fell down an embankment of nearly 30 feet high, turning over as it fell, and was thoroughly wrecked, the shock starting off the roof, which remained on the side of the embankment, while the body of the car crushed on the level ground below, and was splintered and broken open on every side, one of the trucks resting in the middle of the car.

Fortunately at the time the accident occurred the train had only partially emerged from the cut, and hence the three other passenger cars were not thrown down the embankment. All, however, were dragged from the track and thrown up against the bank of the cut, the right hand wheels being elevated in the air. The car next that which rolled down the embankment was dragged to the mouth of the cut, and only escaped a similar fate by the strength of the coupling, and the fact that the rear trucks were deeply imbedded in the earth, the far end of the car resting against the bank; it was a good deal shaken and broken from the trucks, but not otherwise damaged. The other two coaches—the ladies' car and the sleeping car—were thrown as above stated in a slanting position against the bank, and although considerably shaken, were not seriously injured.

The night was bitterly cold, but the severity of the weather was overlooked in the general anxiety to rescue the unfortunates, whose imploring cries were heard ceaselessly. The officers of the train went to work with a will, and, aided by many of the passengers, soon succeeded in extricating the wounded emigrants. The embankment ran over a small stone culvert, across the mouth of which the car lay sideways, and the roof being completely torn off, there was no difficulty in obtaining access to the interior of the car. The wounded, however, were buried in among broken timbers, and it took some time before they were all taken out. When looking at the thoroughly shattered remains of the car, it would seem impossible that any of the passengers therein could escape alive, but marvelously enough, only one person was found to be killed—a woman whose baby was found in the culvert, her skull being crushed in so as to cause death almost instantly.

So far as we could ascertain about twenty wounded persons were taken out, several of them it is feared fatally injured, but the majority, not dangerously hurt. As the work of removing the wounded was going on, the cries of mutilated men and women, the glancing of lights, the hurrying to and fro of passengers, and the wrecked train dimly seen in the faint starlight, formed a spectacle that few of those who witnessed it will ever forget. As fast as the wounded were taken out they were conveyed on board the baggage car and carried to Paris Station, about a mile west of the spot, and from thence removed to the Paris Hotel, where medical assistance was procured and all suitable accommodation offered. An inquest was held by Dr. S. J. YOUNG, Coroner, and a verdict returned in accordance with facts as stated. The wounded will be kept at Paris and properly attended to, the railroad company supplying all their necessities.

## DOMESTIC NEWS ITEMS.

In Boston a day or two since, a lady sold a small quantity of old paper to a man, who, placing them in his bag with other collections, started off and disposed of his stock to a dealer. Not long after the lady ascertained that among the old papers was a parcel containing United States Bonds to the amount of $1,900, good promisory notes for $450, a note of hand for $75, and a $10 greenback, the whole valued at $2,425. She naturally despaired of regaining the property, but the following day was greatly rejoiced upon receiving a call from the dealer, who found the valuable parcel in assorting his rags and paper, and returned the whole contents.

It is denied that the information which led to the pursuit and death of JOHN MORGAN, the rebel raider, was communicated to Gen. GILLEM by Mrs. WILLIAMS, at whose house in Greenville, West Tennessee, he was stopping. It is asserted that Mrs. WILLIAMS was a rebel sympathiser, and was absent at the time; and that MORGAN when entering the town, captured a negro boy, who, on being released, told his mother, and she, a loyal woman, rode seventeen miles that night and gave Gen. GILLEM the information, acting on which he captured and killed MORGAN.

The Angelica *Reporter* states that a Mr. OTIS MARSH, residing on Crawford Creek, about four miles from Oramel, has discovered silver on his premises. It says, Mr. MARSH, on excavating forty feet below the surface, came to a rich stratum of silver quartz, (a bluish rock filled with particles of silver,) and on digging a few feet deeper discovered the pure metal—a vein the thickness of a case-knife blade, and about three feet wide. He has had some specimens of the quartz assayed by a chemist who valued them at from $1,500 to $1,800 per ton.

Gen. GRANT's communication, a few days since, with reference to the removal of troops from Richmond, was simply one of inquiry whether Gen. SCHOFIELD could with convenience spare one of the regiments from his department. The statement that he had demanded the withdrawal of all the troops was an error. Gen. SCHOFIELD returned a negative reply, and thus rests the matter for the present.

An officer of the Freedmen's Bureau at Raleigh, N. C., reports that although the whipping of negroes by the civil authorities is ostensibly as a punishment for petty crimes, it really is for the purpose of disqualifying them from using the elective franchise under the laws of North Carolina, should that right be granted to them by the law of the land.

The Freednmen's celebration in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, closed with a mass meeting in the evening, at which resolutions and a memorial, asking the passage of a bill by Congress to confer on negroes the right of suffrage, were adopted, and a Committee was appointed to bear the same to Washington.

An Episcopalian congregation worships in the Seminary at Alexandria, Va., and on Sunday last a general fit of coughing and sneezing was produced by the burning of red pepper, which had been put in the stove. Bishop JOHNS, who was officiating, was compelled to stop while reading the Litany, and dismiss his hearers.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says of the small banks mentioned a few days ago as embarrassed, that their bills are good—that "bill-holders of any of our State banks, under any contingencies which may arise, are secure from loss, inasmuch as the securities in deposit are ample for the redemption of their bills."

In Boston, last week, some oil stock was sold at auction at the rate of ten cents per hundred shares. One certificate of five hundred shares was sold for seventy-five cents.

The proprietors of type foundries in the United States are to hold a Convention in Buffalo on the 10th inst.

Two anonymous donations to the Paterson (N. J.) Orphan Asylum—one of $2,000 and another of $1,000—have been lately received.

## NASSAU-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.

### Reopening of the Edifice—Services and Ceremonies.

Brooklyn has many churches of all denominations, and prominent among them are the organizations that believe in the faith of the Baptists. The oldest church of that sect is the Nassau-street Church, over which a faithful and eloquent clergyman named GALLAGHER has for some years past presided with efficiency and success. During the last Summer he went to Europe, and while absent his congregation determined to alter, enlarge and improve their building. Yesterday, for the first time, it was reoccupied, and the occasion was marked by services of a peculiarly interesting and solemn nature. The following sketch of the rise and progress of the church will be found of interest. In 1822 the yellow fever was raging so badly in New-York, that ELIJAH LEWIS and ELIAKIM RAYMOND moved to Brooklyn as a retreat from the scourge. Being working Baptists, and finding five others of the same faith, they started a prayer-meeting, which in the following year led to the formation of a church society, consisting of the following members: Charles P. Jacobs, Richard Jones, Joshua Evans, Maria Cornell, Hannah Jones, Sarah Quereau, Elizabeth Jacobs, Margaret Evans, Margaret Nostrand and Eliza Ann Rust. The brethren, Raymond and Lewis, continued their membership in New-York, but gave their labors and counsel to the new enterprise. Until 1826 they worshipped in private houses and school rooms. In that year they completed a house of worship, which is yet standing on Pearl-street, between Nassau and Concord. In 1834 this house was sold, and they commenced building a large edifice on the corner of Nassau and Liberty-streets, worshipping in the meantime in the lecture room on Adams-street, now known as Gothic Hall. In 1835 their new house was completed, and occupied under the Pastorate of Rev. LELAND HOWARD. It was a fine building, but the ruthless and devastating fire of September, 1848, swept it away, and until December of the following year services were held in the lecture room of the old Packer Institute. The present house was completed in the Winter of 1849, with a lecture room in the rear. The church itself would accommodate about 800 people, and was always considered a neat and chaste edifice, with a very fine interior. The church has had in all twelve Pastors, six of whom are still living, viz.: Revs. LELAND HOWARD, SILAS ASHLEY, JAS. L. HODGE, O. W. BRIGGS, D. J. YERKS, and the present incumbent. The church society is one of the oldest organizations of this city. It commenced with a membership of ten, reaching to six hundred in 1850. But owing to numerous removals and other causes, it gradually decreased in membership until in 1863 it numbered less than four hundred, with a very slim attendance on public worship. In 1864 Rev H. M. GALLAHER was called from Quincy, Ill., when a change was at once apparent, the strength of the Church increasing by new additions and enlarged attendance. In one year from June, 1865, the additions by baptism alone, were over one hundred, and the total additions since his assuming the pastorate, have exceeded two hundred. The entire membership now numbers about six hundred. Last Summer it was decided by the members to enlarge their accommodations, and the Board of Trustees appointed a Committee who employed JAS. H. GILES, as architect, to devise some way by which the whole of the building might be thrown into one large audience-room. How well the Committee and the architect have performed their duties, the public have now an opportunity of judging. The size of the building is 70 by 100 feet, with 150 pews on the main floors and 77 in the gallery, besids 52 aisle chairs and sittings on the wall seats and settees, designed to accommodate in all 1,500 people. The prices of the pews range from $5 to $150, and although laboring under great disadvantages, owing to the delays in getting the alterations completed in time for the Sabbath services, the rentals already amount to nearly $10,000, and are expected to reach over $12,000 per annum. There are at present six Deacons, consisting of Joseph Tuthill, James W Peck, Elijah Lewis, James Johnson, Sylvanus White and E. L. Brown. The Board of Trustees comprises Edward D. White, A. Quereau, J. D. Chase, A. K. Larrabee, E. Lewis, John Francis, W. J. Pooley, H. C. H. Jervis and C. R. Hetfield. The choir is composed of Willis Harding as leader, Mrs. W. Harding, Miss Fowler and Mr. Wightman; organist, Mr. Messenger. New hymn and tune books have been introduced, adapted for congregational as well as choir singing. Nothing whatever has been done to change the exterior of the church, which is of brick; but the interior looks like a new structure. The chief alteration has been made by adding the lecture and Sunday-school rooms, 30 by 75 feet to the back part of the body of the church, and changing the location of the organ from the gallery over the entrance to the extreme end of the gallery on the left hand side. About one hundred new pews have been added by this alteration. The addition has a dome-like appearance, and enhances the acoustic power of the building considerably. Paint throughout the interior renders the appearance even more beautiful. The ceiling is of an ultra-marine blue color, while the sides and pillars are buff and dark brown. Gas burners, to the number of 380, have been placed on the caps of the pillars. Back of the pulpit, under which is a baptistry, is a small colored glass window, and the large window in front is also to be of colored glass. On either side ventilators have been placed, and the manner of egress has been increased by two side doors. As the alteration, which cost $15,000, involved the loss of the lecture and Sunday-school rooms, the old Juvenile High School has been engaged for these purposes.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

### Evangelical Meetings.

During the present week special Union services will be held throughout the world wherever there are Evangelical Churches subject to an arrangement resolved upon at the last meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance. The Evangelical Alliance has its branches in every country where any one or more of the denominations holding the common Christain faith have Churches. It may be remembered that in the beginning of last Summer Rev. Dr. McCOSH, who visited this country, endeavored to persuade the various Evangelical ministers of this City to organize an American branch of the Evangelical Alliance. In the discussion of the subject Rev. Dr. CROSBY, of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, objected to having an American branch. He saw no reason why it should be a branch, his argument being that as there was no acknowledged head or trunk there could not logically be any branches. Dr. McCOSH acknowledged that owing to his metaphysical habits of thought and expression he sometimes lacked the power to commend practical ideas, but in this matter of organizing branches of the Evangelical Alliance he recognized Christ as the common centre of the plan from whom all such branches received their animus—their motive power. Christ was the head. The Alliance held annual gatherings or conferences, at which delegates were present from the various branches, and this, so far as any representative body might be, was the trunk; yet the action of that annual meeting was in no way binding upon the branches. Its resolutions were but recommendations, which might be adopted or not by the branches, according to the circumstances by which the several branches might be surrounded respectively. Still, Dr. McCOSH's idea of an American branch was not deemed proper, and the subject was referred to a Committee. What was the action of that Committee has never been made public. At all events, the recommendation of the Evangelical Alliance appears to have been regarded with favor, for the present week has been set apart as one of prayer for the various mission fields at home and abroad; for colleges, and for the evangelizing of the world generally.

The first of these services was held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, last evening.

This evening another meeting will be held in Rev. Dr. PAXTON's Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Eleventh-street.

To-morrow (Tuesday) evening there will be a meeting in Rev. Dr. RICE's Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Nineteenth-street.

On Wednesday evening, in Rev. Dr. CLARK's Church, in Twenty-third-street.

On Thursday evening, in the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. KREBS, Pastor.

On Friday evening, at the Brick Church in Fifth-avenue, Rev. Mr. MURRAY's.

There are also to be afternoon meetings for prayer, beginning to-day at 3 o'clock. The meetings to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday, will be held in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. ADAMS'; those on Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons will be held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

Still another series of meetings is to be held, by the Anti-Ritualistic portion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church Clerical Association. The first of these will be held in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue, near the corner of Tenth-street, to-day at 12 o'clock, for thanksgiving and confession of sin. The meetings on the other days of the week will be held in the following order:

Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 3:30 P. M., at the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-avenue and Thirtieth-street. Prayers for nations—for "Kings and all in authority;" for the increase of righteousness, the prevalence of peace, and the holy observance of the Sabbath.

Wednesday, Jan. 9, at 3:30 P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street. Prayer for the success of missions among Jews and Gentiles, and for the Divine blessing to accompany the efforts to evangelize the unconverted of all lands and classes.

Thursday, Jan. 10, 3:30 P. M., at the Anthon Memorial Church, No. 103 West Forty-eighth-street. Prayer for all who suffered from the recent wars; for our brethren emancipated from Slavery, and our fellow Christians persecuted for the Gospel's sake.

Friday, Jan. 11, 3:30 P. M., at St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant-square and Sixteenth-street. Prayer for Christian families, for schools, Colleges and Universities.

Saturday, Jan. 12, 3:30 P. M., at the Church of the Ascension. Prayer for the Catholic Church, for all ministers of the Gospel, and for the increase of holiness, fidelity and Christian charity among its members.

To all these meetings the public are cordially invited.

### Sermon Before the Medical Students' Christian Union, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

A large congregation, mostly composed of medical students and practising physicians, assembled in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue, corner of Forty-second-street, last evening, to listen to a discourse before the Medical Students' Medical Christian Union, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector of the church. He selected as his text the following words:

"And the leaf thereof shall be for medicine."—*Ezekiel*, xlvii, 12.

There [illegible] disease to be cured or medicine would be unnecessary. This was the starting-point of the discourse, and after analyzing the text the preacher proceeded to consider what the leaf was and for what was it medicine. Wherever the Church had been at work was to be seen the happy results of the faith it taught. The river of God, with undiminished volume, had continued to sweep along, its healing influence being felt all along its banks. The tree of life, planted by this river, never failed to furnish shade for people of every clime and condition providing they had faith in God; and its leaves were for healing to the nations. There was a beautiful analogy between sickness and sin. When created, man was placed in a garden and surrounded by its trees, among them the tree of knowledge of good and evil, which he was admonished not to eat. He broke the commandment, and justice, which had been his friend, became his foe. He urged those whose profession was the healing art to see in the parlor of their sick patients a reminder of their own sinfulness—a lesson ever teaching them to beware of waiting to be cleansed from sin till the time when there should be no more sickness. The tree whose leaf was to be used for medicine was the Gospel of Jesus Christ. If the offer of salvation made to mankind was neglected, the loving kindness of our Saviour was disregarded; and if, as a manifestation of God's infinite mercy, this offer of healing was forgotten or set aside or trodden under foot, the act was one of contempt of the marvelous love which would save to the very uttermost. There were those who reveled in deeds of sin and iniquity, at which their cheeks would at one time have mantled with shame. Such were they who were leaving the day of repentance till a more convenient season, and this, too, while they were sore from the crown of their head to the soles of their feet. While they were yet living they were dead in trespasses and sins. The preacher alluded by affecting expressions to the memory of his former colaborer, Rev. Mr. VAN WAGNER, who united his knowledge of medical matters with the ministrations of the spirit, and commended his noble example to those engaged in the profession of medicine. They blessed or cursed those to whom they were called as physicians. To them was committed the confidence of the family. Every eye is fixed upon him. Every word they spoke were oracles for good or messengers of evil. The merest jest might sink the soul of the patient in hopelessness. He besought them, therefore, as Christian physicians, to appreciate the burden imposed upon them, and to lead the hearts opened to them by the pangs of sickness to Jesus, who careth for souls. To such as had not yet come to Christ, he would address the words of Jesus: "Physician heal thyself." He urged them to seek salvation for their own souls before they assumed the responsibility of the physician's calling.

### North Baptist Church Fortieth Anniversary.

Yesterday was the fortieth anniversary of the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford streets. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. Mr. CLEGHORN, preached the anniversary sermon, taking as his text Deuteronomy, the eighth chapter and second verse. The sermon was replete with interesting details of the progress of the Church on this continent, and special particulars as to the difficulties which the little congregation of the North Baptist Church have had to contend with and conquer. The services of the evening were also of a highly interesting character.

### The First Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The pastor elect of this church, Rev. NEVIN WOODSIDE, preached his first sermon yesterday morning before a numerous congregation. He took for his text the 5th verse of the 137th Psalm: "If I forget thee, O, Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its cunning," from which the reverend gentleman discoursed as to the paramount claims of the Church upon society at large, and urged allegiance thereto by all his children. A sermon was also preached in the afternoon.

The church, a capacious brick building, is located in Duffield-street, near Myrtle-avenue.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OPENING OF THE SKATING POND AT JEROME PARK.—To-morrow the formal opening of the Skating Pond belonging to the American Jockey Club, at Jerome Park, will take place. A special train will leave the Harlem Depot, at Twenty-sixth-street, at 11 A. M., returning at 4 o'clock P. M. There will be no postpon ment even should the weather prove unfavorable. Members of the Club are requested to notify Dr. IRVING, Secretary, No. 46 Exchange-place, if they intend to go by the train, and to state the number of their families, so that a sufficient number of cars can be provided. The Club badge will admit members' families, whether the member is present or not.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Postmaster-General Randall is at the Astor House; Gen. T. A. Staples, Maine, Rev. D. G. Haskins, Cambridge, and Capt. Laurie, British Army, are at the Westminster Hotel; Rear-Admiral Palmer, U. S. Navy, Hon. Isaac Buchanan, Canada, and Captain Pim, England, are at the Brevoort House; F. Vezina, Esq., Quebec, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

THE FINE ARTS.—This evening a lecture will be delivered before the New-York Lyceum on "The Fine Arts," by C. H. MILLER, M. D., at the rooms of the American Geographical Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

LARCENIES.—A German named CHRISTIAN VAN HARDEN, was arrested by Officer WYNNE, of the Forty-third Precinct Police on Saturday, on the complaint of JOHN McLAUGHLIN, residing at the corner of Commerce and Summit streets, who charges him with stealing a coat and a pair of boots, in all valued at $14. Some manuscripts, in German, were found in possession of the prisoner, also a chisel, marked "C. CUMMINGS," for which an owner is wanted. The accused was held for examination.....MARTIN BURKE, a junk-dealer, was arrested on Saturday on the charge of stealing an overcoat valued at $25 from DANIEL MURPHY. BURKE was committed for a hearing....PHEBE R. RYERSON was arrested yesterday, on the charge of obtaining goods valued at $26 35 by false representations, from Mrs. MARY MILLER, of No. 110 Hoyt-street. The accused was held to answer.....THOMAS KILMAIDE was arrested on Saturday by Roundsman EDEN, of the Forty-fourth Police Precinct, on the charge of stealing a horse and sleigh on New-Year's Day, the property of JOHN CAVANAGH. Accused was committed for examination before Justice CORNWELL.....MARIA BRIDGES was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ninety days on Saturday, by Justice MORFHOUSE, on conviction of stealing a shawl, valued at $10, from Miss MORGAN, residing at No. 204 Navy-street.

ROW IN A LAGER-BEER SALOON.—THE PROPRIETOR STABBED.—Yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a party of four young roughs entered the lager-beer saloon at the intersection of North Second-street and Bushwick-avenue, E. D., and conducted themselves in such a disorderly manner that the proprietor of the place, named SHAFER, undertook to eject them. While doing so the rowdies struck him several times, and caused him to retreat behind his bar. SHAFER finally became so aggravated that he seized a bottle, and made a terrific onslaught on the party, which caused them to retreat to the street in disorder. Before reaching the street, however, one of the roughs plunged a knife into SHAFER's groin, but the wound inflicted was not of a serious nature. The whole party took a Grand-street car, after they left SHAFER's place, and managed to effect their escape before the Police were notified of their doings, but it is probable that they will be hunted up and punished.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN.—JOHN McNAMARA, a youth of 18 years of age, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of being one of the parties who attacked and beat Officer CHARLES H. MILLER, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, on New-Year's Day. He was held for a hearing.

## NEW-JERSEY.

THE FERRY-BOAT ACCIDENT.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, yesterday afternoon commenced an investigation in the case of the late HORACE PERKINS of Port Byron, Cayuga County, N. Y., who died at the residence of his son-in-law, J. C. DANIELS, in South Bergen, from injuries received in consequence of the Central Railroad ferry-boat *Communipaw* coming in violent collision with the ferry bridge on the New-York side. The evidence of several witnesses was taken, but no facts relating to the cause of the collision were elicited. The pilot and engineer were discharged soon after the occurrence, and the Coroner being unable to procure their attendance yesterday, an adjournment took place until the latter part of the week.

POLICE TRIALS.—At roll-call on Saturday night the following decisions of the Hudson River Police Commissioners, of Jersey City, were read to the force: Aid HUGH KILLEEN, intoxication, suspended from duty thirty days and reduced to the ranks; Officer CALLAHAN, intoxication, dismissed; Officer REEN, intoxication, suspended from duty thirty days; Officer RAMSAY, absence from his beat, suspended from duty thirty days. The Board appointed JARVIS L. AYRES Aid in the place of HUGH KILLEEN.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of a negro, named JAMES BRIDGEWATER, a native of Virginia, who died suddenly at Mrs. POST's, in Pavonia-avenue. Death having been caused by rheumatism, the Coroner gave a permit for burial.

### Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 5.

FLOUR opened firm and more active, and closed quiet. Receipts 3,690 bbls. Shipped 5,200 bbls. Winter Extras, $11 50@$13 50; Spring Extras, $9 75@$12 50. WHEAT opened strong—advanced 2c.@3c., but fell back, closing quiet; No. 1, $2 18@$2 19; No. 2, $1 95. CORN buoyant at opening; advanced 5c.@6c., with sales No. 1 at 84c.@85c.; subsequently weakened, closing at 81½c.@82c. OATS firm; No. 2, 42½c.@43c. RYE steady at 97c.@98c. BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK in demand at $18 50, with sales of standard brands at that figure, but first-class brands held strongly at $18 75. LARD steady at 11½c. DRESSED HOGS opened firmer, became fairly active, closing a shade easier at $6 60@$6 90. CATTLE—Receipts for the week, 3,770. Shipped 2,238. First-class Beeves, $6 50@$6 75; Second-class, $6 25. LIVE HOGS—Receipts for the week, 50,471. Shipped, 1,000. Closing prices range from $5 60 to $6 40.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Jan. 5.

FLOUR in active demand and market better; sales 1,700 bbls., at $11 75@$12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 75 for Winter, $15 for No. 1 White, and $15 75 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady at $7. WHEAT in good milling demand, and market firm; sales of 22,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 30, 240 do. Red Winter at $2 75; 4,500 bushels do. at $2 77; and 1,300 prime White Canada at $2 92½. CORN quiet at $1 12 ℔ bushel for No. 1. OATS 65c. ℔ bushel in retail lots. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS, $18@$21; SHIPSTUFFS, $23@$27; middlings, $32@$35 per ton, delivered to cars. RAILWAY FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c. The Oswego Starch Factory has shipped by rail during the past year 5,213 tons of Corn-starch, and large quantities have also been shipped by lake.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 5.

COTTON steady and firm; Low Middling, 31½c.@32½c.; Middling, 33½c.; sales, 2,700; receipts, 2,645; cleared, 1,457; stock, 219,948 bales. SUGAR—Demand good; prices looking up; fair, 10c., prime to choice, 11½c.@12½c. MOLASSES—Demand good and prices higher; fair, 64c.; prime to choice, 67½c.@72c. Bank Sterling, 143@143½. New-York Sight Exchange, 1⅛@1¼. Sixty Days' Sight, 3. Gold, 133½. FREIGHTS very firm—on Cotton, to New-York, by steam, 1½c.; by sail, 1½c. To Liverpool, by steam, 1d.@1⅛d.; by sail, 11-16d.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Jan. 5.

FLOUR active; Double Extra Spring, $10 75; Extra, $10. WHEAT active and higher, at $2 20 for No. 1, $2 05 for No. 2, and $1 88 for No. 3. CORN—86c. for No. 1. OATS—47c. for No. 2. RYE scarce at 99c. for No. 1. PROVISIONS dull; Clear Sides, $19; Dressed Hogs firm at $7. RECEIPTS—800 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 4.

The WHEAT market continues dull, prices ranging from $1 65@$1 75 ℔ 100 lbs. for good shipping grades. FLOUR, $6 50 for Extra Superfine; $6 for choice New-York State. BUTTER, 35c. Adamantine CANDLES sold at 23c. Costa Rico COFFEE offered at auction to-day, sold at 21½c. Mining Stocks are quoted as being quiet. Yellow Jacket, $1,315; Chollar, $218; Imperial, $125; Belcher, $132; Ophir, $152. Legal-tenders, 75c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 5.

FLOUR steady, at $9 25@$9 50; Superfine, $10 25@$11 for extra. COTTON weaker at 32c. WHISKY steady at $2 26. MESS PORK quiet at $19 50@$19 75. RECEIPTS—Hogs, 9,463; market lower, $6@$6 20; live, $7@$7 40 for dressed; receipts thus far are about 20,000 over same time last year.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 5.

Sales 26 hhds. TOBACCO at $6@$15 25. Low Middling, COTTON at 30c. HOGS, 6½c. MESS PORK, $20; Bulk Shoulders, 8c.; Ribbed Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Superfine FLOUR $9 50@$10. WHEAT, $2 75. Shelled CORN, 70c.; Ear, 60c. OATS, 62c. LARD in tierces, 12c. WHISKY nominal. SUGAR, 13c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 5.

COTTON 31½c.@32c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 60½c.@61c.; CRUDE TURPENTINE, $4 25 TAR, $1 65. COMMON RESIN, $3@$3 25; No. 2, $3 50@$3 75; No. 1, $4 25@$6 25.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Jan. 5.

COTTON—Ordinary, 27c.; Good do., 29c.; Low Middling, 31c.; Middling, 32c.; Strict do., 33½c.; Good do., 35c. Market heavy and dull.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Jan 5.

COTTON closed inactive; low Middling nominal at 23½c., specie; sales, 700 bales. GOLD—Sales dull at 35@36.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,200 bales, the market closing quiet and dull; Middlings, 32c. GOLD, 33.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 49 | Moon sets.... 6 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 46 | Gov. Island. 9 35 | Hell Gate...10 57

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 6.

### Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Left Tybee in a N. E. gale, which lasted until midnight of the 3d: then changed suddenly to N. by W., and blew a hurricane until up to Hatteras. Jan. 2, 30 miles N. E. of Tybee, spoke brig Sullivan, of Boston, bound to Savannah; 3d, 15 miles N. of Frying-Pan, spoke steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah; same day, 2 P. M., spoke steamship Granada, hence for Charleston; 4th, 5 P. M., Hatteras bearing W. 8 miles, saw steamship Morro Castle; same day, 8 P. M., 20 miles N. of Hatteras, spoke steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah; 5th, lat. 37 03, lon. 74 40, spoke brig America, (of Pictou,) from Havana, dismasted, but would try to get to New-York; same time, saw a bark, (one of Trowbridge's line,) with loss of jibboom.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans, Dec. 30, with mdse and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Nightingale, Breaker, New-Orleans Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

U. S. steamer Susquehanna, Commodore James Alden, Vera Cruz Dec. 2, Tampico 5th, Brazos Santiago 16th, New-Orleans 24th, and Key West Jan. 1.

Ship Sardis, (of Boston,) Scott, Leghorn 60 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey. Dec. 29, encountered a heavy gale from the W., during which lost foretopgallantmast and boat, and shipped a large quantity of water, by which some of the crew were injured.

Brig Valkyrien, (Norw.,) Larsen, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales; lost and split sails.

Bark Stag, (of Halifax,) Anderson, Grand Turk, T. I., 15 ds., with salt and mahogany to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy gales from W. N. W. The schr. Bowwow, for Jamaica, and brig Wadsworth, for Aspinwall, passed through Crooked Island Passage, the former on Dec. 18, and the latter Dec. 19. The Stag brings as passengers Capt. Leavitt and 7 seamen of bark Anna E. Gardner, lost at Grand Turk, T. I., Dec. 15.

Bark Idaho, Chapman, Aspinwall 21 ds., with rubber, &c., to J. F. Joy. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. winds, with snow and rain.

Bark New-York, Gibbs, Miragoane 29 ds., with logwood to James Borland & Co. Left no vessels. Has had very heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Bark Prindsesse Alexandria, (Dan.,) Verdon, St. Croix 22 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Roche Bros. & Coffey. Had very heavy weather; lost sails and rigging.

Bark Emma C. Litchfield, (of Rockland,) Dawson, New-Orleans 20 ds., with flour to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Agilis, (of Guernsey,) Ozanne, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Henry Eyre. Dec. 27 encountered a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W., in which was hove on beam-ends and shifted cargo, and received other slight damage.

Brig Montrose, Peterson, Mansanilla 22 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Wayded & Co. Has had strong gales the entire passage.

Brig Selma, (of Boston,) Gibbs, Savannah 14 ds., with lumber to Leman Bros.

Brig Elizabeth, (Fr.,) Lepere, St. Pierre, N. F., 26 ds., with fish to G. F. Wheelwright & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Amsden, Smith, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Wm. A. Vaill, Parker, Baltimore 14 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Charles Thompson, Brewster, Curacoa 23 ds., with salt, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co. Has had heavy weather the whole passage. Sld. in co. with brig Time, for New-York.

Schr. A. J. Russell, Clark, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. N. Stevens, Saunders, Providence, for Choptauk River.

Schr. C. M. Rich, Amesbury, Rockport, with stone.

Schr. Katie Hall, Higgins, Providence, for Tangier.

Schr. Ann Parker, Berry, Portland 8 ds., with lumber.

Schr. E. A. Higgins, Pierce, Boston, for Tangier.

Schr. Finback, Hartow, Boston, for Tangier.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence, with mdse.

Sailed from Quarantine—Ship Mary Hill, for San Francisco.

BELOW—Brem. bark Geestemunde.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark Annie McGoodwin, from Machias, for New-York.

6th—Arr. barks Otego, from Algoa Bay; Joshua Loring, from New-Orleans, for Gloucester.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 5.—The steamer B. & J. Baker has been sent from Norfolk down to the Sand Shoals to assist in getting off the tug Pilot, which was wrecked there while en route to the ship Rangoon. No difficulty will be experienced in warping the tug off the Shoals.

Seventy-two mechanics, caulkers and ship carpenters arrived at Norfolk yesterday afternoon from New-York, for the purpose of being employed in the repairs of the ship Enoch Train, which lays at Portsmouth.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Arr. brig Ellen P. Stewart, Philadelphia; schr. Gen. Knox, from New-York, in distress.

6th—Arr. steamer Geo. Washington, from New-York.

PORTLAND, Jan. 6.—The steamer Nova Scotia, Capt. Wylie, sailed at 9:30 last night.

### Miscellaneous.

The bark Anna E. Gardner, Capt. Leavitt, sailed from Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 30, with a cargo of coal, bound for Aspinwall. Nothing worthy of note occurred until Dec. 15, which day commenced with strong gales and a heavy sea, and at 5 P. M. the vessel struck on the N. E. reef of Grand Turk. Got out the boats as soon as possible, when the vessel immediately went to pieces. One boat containing the mate and 3 men was capsized, but they held on to her until they were rescued by the Captain's boat. All hands got safely on shore at 7:30 P. M., with nothing saved but what they stood in. The U. S. Consul kindly supplied them with clothing, and sent them home in the bark Stag, Capt. Anderson.

### Spoken, &c.

George Harris—brig, from Boston for Saltilla River, Ga., Jan. 1, lat. 37 40, lon. 72 28.

### Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Dec. 15, brig Emma Dean, for New-York next day.

At Mansanilla, Dec. 14, brig Kathadin, for New-York in 8 days.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Dec. 21, Br. brig Unicorn, in Quarantine; schr. Matchless, for St. Domingo next day.

At St. Croix, Dec. 15, bark Antelope, for New-York in 5 days, and schr. Ella Hodgson, ldg.

PARIS, June 20, 1866.

YOU MAY KNOW THAT I HAVE BEEN an unwilling exile in Europe for five years from ill health. While in Germany last year I suffered at one time greatly from the disease, which has so many years been my misery; a worthy German confrere advised me to use the BEVERAGE OF HEALTH of Hoff, and I am able to testify that I was greatly benefited by it, &c. I have recommended it to many persons in my treads suffering from DYSPEPSIA, and always with benefit to them.

MR. L. HOFF GOES TO NEW-YORK TO ESTABLISH THE MANUFACTURE OF THE BEER; AND AS HE WAS DESIROUS OF HAVING A RECOMMENDATION TO MEDICAL MEN IN REGARD TO IT, I OFFERED TO AID HIM TO OBTAIN IT BY MY CERTIFICATE. MR. L. HOFF IS A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, AND WILL MERIT THE CONFIDENCE OF THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH HE PROPOSES TO RESIDE.

VERY TRULY, WITH HIGHEST ESTEEM,
DR. GORDON, OF BOSTON.

The celebrated physician, Dr. Gordon, from Boston, who, in order to cure his inflammation of the chest, went direct to Europe and preserved his valuable life to his countrymen and patients by application of Hoff's Malt Extract, furnished Mr. Hoff with this letter of recommendation to Dr. Fordyce Barker, Obstetric Physician to Bellevue Hospital.

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OPPOSITE BARNUM'S.

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DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
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SKIRTS,
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2¼, 2¾ AND 3 YARDS IN CIRCUMFERENCE,
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LORD & TAYLOR, STRANG & ADRIANCE,
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AND MOST OTHER FIRST-CLASS STORES,
AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of PATENT,
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JANUARY, 1867.
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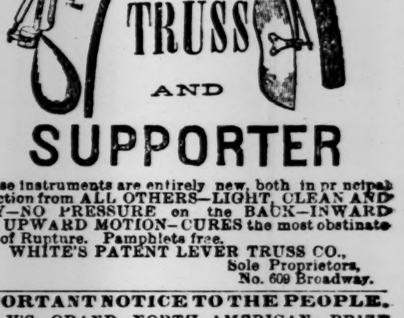
THE EVENING GAZETTE.
THREE CENTS.

RUPTURE.

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TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS,
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CHICAGO, ILL.,
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867.
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and the most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world.
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Valued at
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
INCLUDING $100,000 IN GREENBACKS.
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CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000 IN GREENBACKS.
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TICKETS, $1 EACH; FIVE FOR $4 50; TEN FOR $9; TWENTY FOR $17 50. WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF MONEY.
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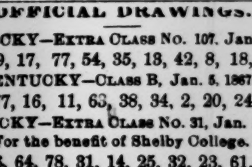


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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 107, Jan. 5, 1867.
37, 52, 69, 17, 77, 54, 35, 18, 42, 8, 18, 62, 29.
KENTUCKY—CLASS B, Jan. 5, 1867.
49, 19, 77, 16, 11, 63, 38, 34, 2, 20, 24, 44, 5.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 31, Jan. 5, 1867.
For the benefit of Shelby College.
51, 11, 26, 64, 78, 31, 14, 25, 32, 23, 61, 52, 47.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 32, Jan. 5, 1867.
For the benefit of Shelby College.
22, 42, 17, 14, 65, 15, 20, 5, 71, 23, 24, 27, 62.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

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